Three Sections 40 Pages

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The FRONT PAGE

Mr. Nickle's Curious Position

Mr. William Folger Nickle's ruthless pursuit of his own personal ambitions has always made him a thorn in the flesh of the various colleagues with whom he has, from time to time, been associated. As a private member he was one of the most unworkable of comrades, owing to his rooted conviction that everybody was out of step but himself; and as a cabinet colleague he must have been a sore trial to his associates owing to his rigid conviction that he and he alone could be right. Only a man of exceptional ability could have gotten so far as Mr. Nickle, suffering as he does under a handicap of fundamental egotism. The trouble with public men of such temperament is that they expect others to change their minds as often as they do so themselves.

The first really drastic arraignment of the O. T. A. made by a public man in this province came from the lips of Mr. Nickle during the winter of 1925 when his 4.4 beer plan was under discussion. Here are a few excerpts:

"In my judgment the people of Ontario to-day who want liquor are becoming whiskey and alcohol drinkers . . . . . The pendulum is swinging against the Ontario Temperance Act, and while the movement was caught at the full tide in 1916 and 1919, due possibly to the emotionalism of the war, to-day it is almost at the ebb of the tide; and as a temperance man, I am satisfied that unless something is done to relieve the stress, the Ontario Temperance Act is doomed to be destroyed."

"In certain parts of the province I found it almost impossible to support the Ontario Temperance Act; due to local atmosphere it was almost impossible to secure convictions."

"In the face of these figures (government dispensary statistics) is there anyone who can believe that people are not becoming addicted to the use of strong drink rather than more moderate alcoholic beverages."

This was a survey of eight and half years' operation of the O. T. A. by an Attorney-General, whose sincere efforts to enforce it, no disinterested person doubts. Mr. Nickle's belief that the O. T. A. was unworkable and a failure had long been known to his own fellow citizens in Kingston and yet to-day Mr. Nickle is asking these same fellow citizens to back him in supporting the O. T. A. and in rejecting those former colleagues of his to whom a year and a half ago he gave the lead in exposing its futilities. The common assumption is that he wants all the limelight for himself—in that respect the average high-minded politician is apt to be rather susceptible.

It is not the first time that Mr. Nickle has endeavored to embarrass leaders with whom he has associated himself. He gave a great deal of worry to Sir Robert Borden when he was at Ottawa; and the net result of his titles agitation was that His Majesty was unable to honor several members of the Canadian Army Medical Corps who had served the Empire at great personal sacrifice in the only way that their services could be signally recognized. The full story of his dealings with Mr. Drury in 1919 when he accepted the office of Attorney-General and backed out a few hours before he was to be sworn in, has never been told, but it is believed that he had expected that he and not Mr. Drury would dictate the policies of the new administration. Mr. Drury has not forgiven him, as his speeches in this campaign prove.

Yet despite Mr. Nickle's abilities and icy confidence that he is entitled always to lead and never to follow, Mr. Nickle is singularly guileless. Did he not issue a certificate of character to the Ku Klux Klan of Kanada which was belied almost as soon as the ink was dry upon the paper? What his private aims are just now it is difficult to say. Perhaps he assumes that in the political chaos certain to ensue should Hon. Howard Ferguson be defeated he will "get his chance". It is interesting to note that the only prominent Conservative who is supporting him in his candidacy at Kingston is Sir George Foster, who led the "nest of traitors" in the Bowell cabinet with a somewhat similar expectation, and thereby destroyed his chance to realize his ambition to become Prime Minister of Canada. Sir George is certainly a "Safety first" warrior in the matter of prohibition. During the decades that he was an eminent figure in the Conservative party he declined to take any risks in behalf of the cause he had espoused in his youth. So long as his own political fortunes were at stake prohibition could go hang; to-day, high and dry in the Senate, he has suddenly become valiant. Safe in the entrenchments of the Red Chamber he is not afraid to shoot at public men whose temperance principles are at least as sincere as his own.

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Asking for Light from Inexperience

The majority of the eminent, intelligent and experienced citizens of Ontario having made open declarations against the Ontario Temperance Act, it recently occurred to the chief Liberal-Prohibitionist-Progressive organ of the province, the Toronto "Star" to call in what might be termed "The wisdom of inexperience". It is not surprising that such a suggestion should come from the newspaper which devised such stunts as bringing a live wolf from the wilds by airplane and a birthday party for a juvenile elephant named "Baby Stella". The "Star" has been notoriously boxing its compass lately on the very vital question of social drinking among young people. Some months ago when it thought the triune forces of which it is the mouthpiece could best be served by such a course, it sensationally proclaimed the growth of this insidious evil under the Ontario Temperance Act. "Youth must be served—served with liquor" might have been the title of its revelations, which were no doubt, intended as a stick to beat Hon. Howard Ferguson with at a time when it was rumored he was going to the country without new liquor proposals.

Recently, however, when the Prime Minister, in one of his speeches advocating Government Control, alluded to the evil of drinking among young people as one of the disastrous consequences of the O. T. A., the "Star" unmindful of the fact that ten months previously it had been saying the same thing itself in exaggerated terms, turned on Mr. Ferguson and denounced him as "The slanderer of our radiant young manhood and womanhood". To that end it organized a great public demonstration of the youth of Toronto at which nice young Sabbath school teachers denied all knowledge of bootleggers and the *piece de resistance* was an oration on "The restlessness of Youth" by a Master Stubbings, who bears the distinction of being the "Toronto Boy's Mayor",—whatever that may mean.

Master Stubbings did not throw much light on either the O. T. A. or Government Control but clearly he is of the opinion that the children of this generation are wiser than all the children of light. He was emphatic that "the young people of to-day need fear no shame from comparison with the moth-eaten ages of the past". Somewhat more novel was his suggestion as to the cure for unrest, "I know that when I become a father my restlessness will disappear, to a great extent at least", he said. Ah, the optimism of sixteen. We trust that Master Stubbings' hope may be fulfilled, but experience does not entirely demonstrate parenthood to be a cure for restlessness.

"Youth", says Master Stubbings, "is restless for life not liquor," but unfortunately too many young people have, under the O. T. A., come to think that "life" may be attained through liquor. Master Stubbings is probably a nice boy, but we do not care to place his opinion above that of venerable clergymen, physicians and publicists.

It was pleasant to learn from the speeches of the young ladies that the bootlegger has not as yet invaded the Sabbath school, or the Young Women's Christian Association, since his trail is to be found in so many other places where he was unknown a decade ago. Miss Beth Hiltz told her hearers that there were two ways of making great advances; "one by pressing forward and the other by standing firm". It suggests the analogy of the willing horse and the balky mule, but we do not think Miss Hiltz meant that really. What apparently she did mean was that we can press forward by voting for Government Control or stand firm by sticking to the O. T. A. and she prefers the latter.

Seriously speaking, it is encouraging to find so large a body of young people who have escaped the temptation of liquor, and if they remain true to their present principles they will accomplish much for their country. With control of the adult drinker gradually assured by Government Control and a real educational propaganda for total abstinence among our young people we may presently arrive at higher standards of sobriety.

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Norway's Trial of Prohibition

Since the present campaign in Ontario began, cable despatches have announced that Norway by sweeping majorities has rejected prohibition after a trial of a decade or more. Norway has had many laws designed to regulate the liquor traffic and that on the statute books at the time of the referendum held late in October forbade the sale or consumption of liquors with an alcoholic strength exceeding 12 per cent. A recent issue of the London "Times" gives an interesting survey of the events which led up to the vote for the repeal of this measure.

It is nearly one hundred years,—1827 to be exact,—since Norway embarked on measures to curtail and regulate the consumption of liquor. The first definite enactment came in the late 'forties when private distillation was prohibited and drastic restrictions as to sale, adopted, which in rural districts almost amounted to prohibition. They were accompanied by an educational total abstinence movement which proved very influential. In 1870 the "Gothenburg system" ancestor of all systems of Government Control, was adopted, and in 1894 local option was added thereto. This historic system eliminated private profit from the liquor traffic, and the net profits were devoted to public and philanthropic purposes. Under the operation of this law, accompanied by the moral suasion of the total abstinence movement, Norway became one of the most sober countries in the world. Retrogression began during the war when the sale of all liquors containing more than 12 per cent. of alcohol was prohibited, which meant absolute prohibition in the case of spirits. Adopted as a war measure a referendum was taken in 1919 as to whether prohibition should become permanent and carried, though one third of the electorate refrained from voting.

Since then the situation has become more and more complicated, and various governments have experienced great difficulty in enforcing the law. Private distillation which had died out for many years was resumed on a large scale, and despite very severe penalties involving confiscation of ship and cargo, smuggling became a widely organized business. Indeed the whole story reads like an excerpt from recent Ontario history; but Norway also found herself in additional difficulties with wine producing countries in connection with her international trade treaties. Among the many causes which induced the present Norwegian government to attempt repeal, — in which they have been supported by large majorities,—was the fact that in 1924 the country had to face a deficit of one million pounds as one of the "untoward effects" of prohibition. It is now altogether probable that Norway will return to some system of Government Control, which will restore the economic balance and bring back the conditions of sobriety which grew up under the Gothenburg system.

In commenting on the situation the London "Times" says that there is nothing new to be learnt from the history of prohibition in Norway, since it merely illustrates the oft-proven fact that unless such measures are supported by an over-whelming majority, prohibitory legislation is bound to be ineffective and pernicious, in operation. It is an education in despotism to the makers of the law and an education in lawlessness to those who without sense of moral wrong infringe the law.

Though England may have little to learn from Norway's experience, its recent developments so nearly duplicate those in Ontario that for Canadians it is doubly significant. The best commentary on the results of prohibition here as elsewhere, is to be found in the recent utterance of a well-known Toronto clergyman:

"That which is wrong in principle cannot work out right."

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The Limitations of Law-Making

In a recent address Dr. Hubert Pocock, a well-known osteopath of Toronto, who, like nearly all professional men, is favorable to Government Control, calls attention to a very important point that is too frequently over-looked, namely, that law-making even for the most beneficent purposes has its limitations. He points out that he, in common with most of those who have to deal with the physical ailments of the community, would be in sympathy with a law, *compelling* all the people of Ontario to undergo a physical examination once a year. It would undoubtedly be beneficial to public health and to himself sounds sensible. Yet to the majority of people it would seem high-handed and attempts at enforcement would fail. Again any dentist could show the physical and economic benefits to the community of a law compelling everyone to have his teeth examined and X-rayed once a year. Such a statute would undoubtedly be for the good of all of us, but the majority of people would probably refuse to obey it, and disrespect for the law would be further engendered.

It is plain therefore that a law cannot be made valid and enforceable merely because it is in purpose excellent; and the more laws enacted that half the community will refuse to obey, the more the whole fabric of law and order is endangered.

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Alberta Desires Fair Play

During and after the referendum campaign of 1924, SATURDAY NIGHT received requests from all four Western provinces asking their aid in correcting slanderous statements as to their financial condition circulated in the East by O. T. A. supporters; in the press, on the platform, and in pamphlet form. In their efforts to defeat Government Control many persons did not hesitate to circulate falsehoods injurious to the financial credit of Western provinces that had adopted it. Happily financial misrepresentation does not appear to have figured noticeably in this fight, but from Edmonton we have received a request to correct misrepresentations as to social conditions in Alberta which have been promulgated in Ontario.

The protest is with regard to certain endeavors to refute the statement of Magistrate Emily Murphy of Edmonton, formerly an active campaigner for prohibition, that Government Control is working well in Alberta and has reduced drunkenness. It so happens that Magistrate Alice Jamieson, who was also formerly an ardent prohibitionist worker, has confirmed Mrs. Murphy's statement, but supporters of the O. T. A. have quoted Adjutan Stewart of the Salvation Army, Edmonton, as saying that the relief work of the Army had been largely increased this year, and the inference has been drawn that this was due to Government Control. The fact is that the City of Edmonton asked the Salvation Army to take over care of the employed and general relief work, and provided buildings and funds for the purpose in co-operation with the Alberta Government. This accounts for the increased work of the Army, and the cause of distress is not liquor but unemployment. Rev. Dr. Brown's alleged statement that conditions with regard to drinking are deplorable and Rev. Dr. Maqueen's alleged refutation of Mrs. Murphy's references to the success of the interdiction system in liquor permits, are it appears not substantiated by the facts. The views of two women magistrates, whose zeal for temperance is not open to question, are supported by the Chief Constable's report just issued. It shows only 365 arrests for drunkenness at Edmonton during the past twelve months, a very much better showing from the standpoint of sobriety than was made during any of the years that Alberta was under prohibition.

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Sunday Labor Banned in Quebec

The Quebec Government's edict that Sunday work in the pulp and paper mills in that province must be discontinued went into full effect on the first of this month. Only the absolute minimum of labor necessary for operations to be resumed on Monday mornings promptly will be permitted hereafter. The manufacturers concerned have agreed to the ruling.

This enforcement of the Lord's Day Act, however, is the culmination of proceedings entered into early in the year. After numerous protests had been sent to the government against the violation of the Act, a commission was appointed by order-in-council in March to investigate the problem of Sunday labor in the province, and more particularly in the pulp and paper industry. Representatives of these companies contended that the work on which they were engaged was urgent and necessary, and therefore belonged to the exempted class under the act. They urged on the commission that the existing state of affairs should be allowed to continue, which meant operating the mills until well into Sunday forenoon in some cases, and the employment of repair and maintenance staffs on that day. These arguments were repudiated by the board, who found such labor neither urgent nor indispensable and so reported in its official findings. Premier Taschereau then notified the pulp and paper manufacturers that the government had no alternative but to enforce the act, with legal proceedings if necessary. A period of several months was given to the companies to adapt themselves to the new conditions. During all this time Sunday work was continued, but not long ago the industry agreed to accept the ruling.

According to latest returns on the production of paper this should not cause undue hardship. Nearly every paper plant in Quebec has increased its capacity within the last year or two and can now produce more than enough in a

TWO ANZAC PRIME MINISTERS

The above picture shows Hon. Mr. Coates, the recently appointed Premier of New Zealand with Hon. Mr. Bruce, the Premier of Australia, on their way to attend the unveiling of a Memorial Tablet to the million sons of the British Empire who fell in the Great War, which was placed in Westminster Abbey this autumn. Hon. Mr. Coates will visit Canada in the near future en route to his own country, a course which used to be followed by his predecessor, the late Mr. Massey, in his comings and goings in connection with Imperial Conferences. In addition to the Prime Ministership, Mr. Coates holds the portfolios of Railways, Public Works and Native Affairs. Canada is hoping to have the honor of a visit from Premier Bruce of Australia at some future day.

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

six-day week to meet all present market requirements. The Taschereau Government has been often accused by its opponents of being too sensitive to the frown of capital, but in this instance it showed courage in dealing so firmly with one of the most powerful industrial groups in the province.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Prohibitionists Standpoint

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT,

Sir,—Out from the welter of wordy misrepresentation in two Toronto dailies emerges a cogent indictment of the mentality of Prohibitionists. It is difficult to assume that these protagonists of the O. T. A. are sincere. One is at an utter loss to understand them. Their blindness to the multitudinous and glaring evils of the present system of liquor "control" may be only assumed on their part or they may honestly possess an erroneous subjective attitude to the whole objective working out of the "dry law." They assert progress which cannot be seen even in their widest dreams and deny retrogression which they meet daily in their ordinary routine of duties.

It will take at least fifty years to reach again the moral plane, with regard to temperance, that we had reached prior to the enactment of prohibition. In those days there was a strong and rapidly growing moral sense ostracizing the excessive drinker. To-day the absorbing question is "When can we get another crock?"

It is a sad calamity for poor wavering humanity in this province that the consistent growth of temperance and the vigorous and wholesome progress in social and moral education with regard to the use of strong drink should have been so fatally maimed and hamstrung. We were going on rapidly to noble sobriety when the war came upon us. And, then, alas! a small minority of professional agitators swept the unwary majority in the present extreme, the O. T. A., with all its consequent evils.

We can all recall the sane legislation of the late Sir James P. Whitney; the reduction of the number of hotels; the curtailing of the hours of sale; the rigid legal inspection, etc. This legislation had the whole-hearted sanction of public opinion; and it is either vacuity of mind or bald dishonesty on the part of prohibitionists to deny these facts. And he who professes to deny them is either a contemptible hypocrite or a very confirmed innocent abroad.

One might as well use reason with a madman as to argue with a prohibitionist. He is confined to the glaring prison of one idea for which he will battle madly. He learns nothing from history, experience or counsel. If he could, he should long ago have been convinced that you cannot legislate morality into a people. When imprisonment was the punishment for the debtor the jails were full; when hanging was the penalty for theft, the gibbets in old London were groaning under the weight of human carcasses.

Here is the logic of the prohibitionists' mind—

Men have a natural right to the judicious and beneficent use of strong drink.

But some men are weak and abuse strong drink, thus causing much sorrow and affliction. Therefore prohibit the use of strong drink.

The hunter, the trapper, the prospector, all men have a natural right to the judicious use of a canoe. But thoughtless and injudicious people are often drowned from canoes. Therefore prohibit the canoe.

Sensible people derive great benefit from bathing in the surf. But thoughtless people are often drowned while bathing in the surf. Therefore prohibit bathing in the surf.

Women have a natural right to marry and rear up children. But women are often a temptation to the weak and lustful who are often sentenced to long terms with lashes. Therefore prohibit women.

Is it any wonder that right-thinking men have no patience with the fanatics who support prohibition?

Yours, etc.,
A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

The Record Mayoralty Holder

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT,

Sir,—I read with interest your correspondent's claim that the Mayor of Lethbridge holds the record for the number of years he has occupied the mayoralty chair, but in order to preserve historical accuracy, I beg leave to present the claim of the late L. P. Fisher, who was the first mayor of Woodstock, N. B., and held that office for twenty-one consecutive years. This nearly doubles the Lethbridge mayor's record.

I recall that some years ago when the mayoralty contest in this city was in progress, the candidates being the late G. Fred Fisher and the late Judge Geo. F. Gregory, the former was accused by his opponent with making the canvas that Mr. Gregory having already served some six or seven years in the mayoralty, the honor should go to him (Mr. Fisher). Answering this canvas Mr. Gregory averred on the hustings that Mr. Fisher evidently ignored the record of his uncle, Mr. Fisher of Woodstock, but said Mr. Gregory, in one case (Woodstock) it was "Fisher in," while in the other (Fredericton) it was "Fisher out."

I may observe, in passing, that the Woodstock mayor was a brother of the late Mr. Justice Fisher of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, who was the first representative of York in the House of Commons, and that Mrs. Vincent Massey, who goes to Washington as the wife of Canada's first Ambassador to the American capital, is a grand niece of the late mayor and judge.

Moreover, Fredericton claims Mrs. Massey as a native daughter, she having been born here when her distinguished father, the late Sir George R. Parkin, was principal of the Fredericton Collegiate school.

L. C. MACNUTT.

Fredericton, N. B., November 18, 1926.

Woodstock College

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT,

Sir,—

As a constant, though distant reader, of your estimable paper, I was much interested in article by Douglas Mackay on Woodstock College contained in issue of the 5th instant.

It was interesting from fact of Woodstock being the town of my boyhood and also that I attended the school away back further than I really care to remember, 1890-91-92, being one of the small coterie known as day or town pupils, who for various reasons attended in preference to the Collegiate Institute. Some preparing for the Baptist ministry. Reason in my case was loyalty of myself and the principal of the Collegiate Institute to see matters in a cordial manner, and his expressed desire that I discontinue trying to force my ideas on him. He won out so I became a day pupil of the College. We day pupils were somewhat set apart from the rest of the scholars and had a large room set aside where we rested during of periods and used for lunch room also.

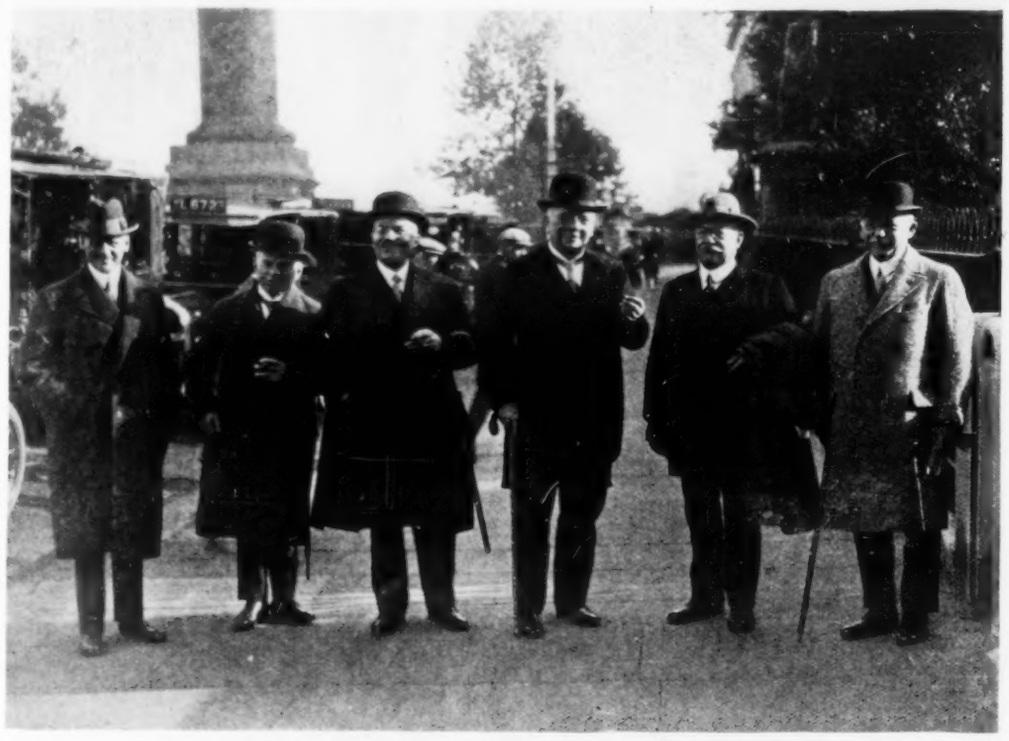
I do not know when Mr. Mackay attended, but note that he refers to number of Canadians who received their educational start there. At time I attended there were students there from a great many parts of the United States, so that its influence extended beyond Canada. In my travels I have met up with a great many of them.

Mr. Mackay in his list of principals overlooked, to my mind, one who while there but a short period, I feel left his imprint on three of his period, Mr. Huston, who I think preceded Rev. Mr. Bates. For his time he was in advance of it. He was a boy with the boys on the football field, practised with them and tutored on the field as well as in the class room. Mr. Mackay might have mentioned the College as being the pioneer in manual training, which was ably bossed by Rev. Mr. Wolverton, where the student wrought in wood and iron, and I presume others as well as myself still have some of their youthful handiwork, such as turned wooden egg cups, napkin-rings, etc., around.

As Mr. Mackay mentions the fall of a "Theolog," was an event and calls to my mind a meeting in Buffalo some fifteen years ago, one who was a day pupil of my time and who went through for the ministry but afterwards went into business world. This meeting was in the period B.V.D. (Before Volstead Disaster), and he looked around and suggested we go in and visit, which we did, and the place was not a place of prayer.

J. H. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov., 1926.



CERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS WHO CONFERRED IN ENGLAND

In the photograph are shown Dr. Duisberg, Dr. Carl von Weinberg, Dr. Sorge, Dr. Elster, Dr. Ephraim and Dr. Kastl, who were among the eleven distinguished German industrial leaders who conferred recently at Romsey, Hampshire, with British business men. The conference, which caused a great deal of speculation, was declared to be neither a business nor an official one, but the hope was expressed that it would lead to better relations and understanding between German and British capitalists.

The Tory Prohibitionists

Political Adventures of W. F. Nickle and Sir George Foster

By Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark, ex-M.P.

HON. W. F. NICKLE—What manner of man is he? I sat in the Ontario Legislature with him and we were deskmates in the Federal Parliament after 1911, and I think I know him. There is one thing he knows well and always did know. It is that if a Conservative votes Conservative,—that is not news. If he breaks with his party, he must expect storms, but there is balm too, in the acclaim of Liberal newspapers and politicians. It requires courage to make the break, but the praise of newspapers which formerly opposed him makes up for the antagonisms he creates among his former friends.

"Billy's" independence has yielded him publicity, as independence always will. He had not been long in the Legislature when he made himself unpopular by opposing an increase in the sessional indemnity. He was unpopular with Liberal and Conservative members with whom the increase was popular. He argued that he had been elected when the indemnity was $1,000 and had a right to serve at that figure. The other members thought him selfish for he was considered then to be very well to do. They wanted $1,500 and they won out—almost. Sir James Whitney made it $1,400. Had they asked for $1,400 he would probably have made it $1,500.

At Ottawa, Nickle staged another demonstration against an increase in indemnity from $2,500 to $4,000, and he stood almost alone. These demonstrations yielded him publicity and a reputation for independence and high-mindedness.

During the war, Mr. J. Hampden Burnham, then M. P. for West Peterboro, put a resolution on the order paper calling for the abolition of titles to men ordinarily resident in Canada, and his name and fame spread all over the country; "from the Atlantic to the Canadian Pacific", as the late Hon. John Haggart, once Minister of Railways, used to say. Nothing came of it directly. Next session W. F. Nickle placed a similar resolution on the order paper which was accepted by the then government but not without much debate in parliament and the press.

At the close of the war Billy resigned his seat, claiming that he had been elected only for the duration of the war. Burnham followed suit. The Conservatives won the Kingston seat and lost Peterboro in the consequent by-elections.

In 1919, he refused a place in the new U. F. O. Government of Ontario as Attorney General. How Mr. Drury came to offer him such a post without first ascertaining that it would not be accepted no one knows except Mr. Drury himself. But Drury was new at the game. It was his first and last essay in cabinet-making. Later, Mr. Nickle accepted from Premier Ferguson the portfolio he refused when offered by Premier Drury. And recently he retired from that government on account of Premier Ferguson's stand on the Ontario Temperance Act, and has precipitated a three-cornered fight in Kingston in defence thereof. He thus wins back the good-will and praise of those who attacked him so fiercely because of his experiment in the strengthening of beer. Whether that beer was his own concoction alone I do not know, but it is safe to guess that the restrictions surrounding the sale of it were his. He was right in saying it was non-intoxicating and his opponents wrong. He was wrong only in saying it was palatable and in making vendors go to so much trouble and expense to qualify as licensees. Only a few of those who with high hope ventured into the enterprise are still in business.

Billy does not need to rely upon spectacular stunts to gain him publicity. He has the brains and the ability to command attention anywhere. He is facile in the use of classic English and his speeches are models of conciseness. One of the most devastating speeches I ever heard was made by him in the Federal House of Commons and practically on the spur of the moment. Lucien Cannon had made a speech calculated to make the blood boil of anyone who had sons or brothers at the war. Billy sent him a note asking him to remain in the Chamber for a while. He did and when Billy was through with him he left his seat from which he could not have risen at all had the trouncing he received been physical instead of verbal.

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SIR GEORGE FOSTER no sooner arrived in Canada from Geneva than he threw himself into the campaign against Premier Ferguson's liquor control policy. No one can deny his life-long adherence to prohibition. He was known in New Brunswick as a temperance lecturer before he became known in Canada as a statesmen and a political speaker *par excellence*. He is himself a total abstainer, which, while it may not help in the broadening out process, entitles him to be regarded as consistent. He is prepared to sacrifice the party to which he has always belonged on the altar of his austere prohibition principles. In so doing he allies himself with the Rowells, Drurys, Spences and Chowns who never jeopardized the interests of their party by their advocacy of prohibition. They were against him last September when he registered his disapproval of the rum-running activities permitted by the King Government. They will always be against him when his course menaces the Liberal Party. They will always be with him and glad of his company when his course crosses a Conservative administration. They were with him when he voted for the original O. T. A. They were against him on that very same day when he voted for the man who put it on the statute books of Ontario. He mourned over Sir William Hearst's defeat in 1919. They rejoiced, and some of them became its beneficiaries. He may not know, or believe it when told, that he was largely responsible for Hearst's defeat. The Act went into effect in 1916 amid much opposition. The Act, however, did not and could not prevent the importation of liquor, and the opposition to it was dying out. The Federal Government, of which Sir George was a member summarily stopped the importation under the War Measures Act. The war over, Sir George undertook to make it a peace measure by amending the Canada Temperance Act so as to prevent the importation of liquor into any province that declared for prohibition. There was strong opposition to it in the House. Many Liberals and Conservatives had decided to vote against it. It was therefore held back until the very last day of the session which was a Saturday. Most of the members had left for their homes and the Bill went through its final stage at one o'clock Sunday morning. The resentment of those who had opposed the original measure was intensified against Hearst and advocates of prohibition for party advantage crucified him. The O. T. A. carried in 1919 with a majority of 407,289; in 1921 it had only 166,874 and in 1924 the majority dwindled down to 34,031. The chief reason for the decline in popular approval is the measures taken to prevent persons who desire a domestic supply from getting it except under medical prescription, and although the enabling legislation was in the name of Hon. C. J. Doherty, it was piloted through the House by Hon. Sir George Foster. Had the O. T. A. remained as it was when Sir William Hearst put it on the statute books, it would have commanded the respect of many respectable men who are now opposed to it.

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

"The Universal Topic"

"It is understood that one of the chief benefits derived from Government Control in Alberta is the fact that it has practically eliminated the topic of mere booze from social intercourse."

I DO not get much cheer
From a glass of bitter beer,
Or find a joy unlimited in wine.
Nor do I often sigh
For a touch of Scotch or rye,
Tho' sometimes I have found them rather fine.
So all this agitation
On liquor legislation
Leaves me in a manner, rather cold,
While the pleasure of pursuing
The subject of home-brewing,
Is not a theme on which I'm really sold.

But there's one thing I feel
Which should to all appeal
No matter what their politics or views,
And that is simply this.
We'd gladly give a miss
To a topic that forever turns on "Booze".
For I really can't help thinking
That the topic just of drinking
Is popular wherever one may be.
With super-saint or sinner,
At luncheons or at dinner
It's permeated all perniciously.

So I'm hoping very soon
We'll all enjoy the boon
Of listening to other things once more
Than an endless dissertation
On booze, a conversation
That latterly has proven such a bore.
So when the O. T. A.
Has had its futile day,
And Ferguson has furnished something better,
I'll certainly acclaim
The honor due his name,
And be his loyal, and everlasting debtor.

—*McMashie.*

THE ART EVENT OF THE SEASON

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A Woman's View of the O. T. A.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT,

Sir,—May I add one more to those who are opposed to the O. T. A.

As I see it, this Act is directly responsible for four things: the Bootlegger, Poisoned Alcohol, Breaking the law, and last, but not least, teaching a generation to drink. There is no question that numbers of both boys and girls (the future parents of Canada) have learnt to drink since Prohibition, "forbidden fruit is sweet," especially to the young. We hear much of the good the O. T. A. has done to the working man in abolishing the bar. If I remember rightly, Mr. Rowell went to the province some years ago on "Abolish the Bar," but this platform did not appeal to the electors, had the measure carried, much trouble would probably have been saved. No one wants the return of the Bar, but one may be allowed to feel at least as much interest in these boys and girls as in the working man. Let the members of the W. C. T. U. get a report from waiters, waitresses and taxicab drivers, and from the down-town restaurants where parties go for early (? ?) breakfast, as to conditions prevailing in Toronto, and they might hear the truth. Instead, they prefer to shut their eyes and stop their ears, and rave away as if drunkenness was the only sin, and the O. T. A. the only remedy.

Food, wine, the companionship of man and woman, money, personal influence, all these are gifts of God, and any of them abused can be turned into sin. Used as God meant them to be with wisdom and self control, they are blessings. One appreciates very much the opinions of Canon Cody, Sir John Aird, and other prominent men who do not hesitate to say the O. T. A. has failed to secure temperance. We are British. Why not follow British laws and institutions instead of those of our nearest neighbor, who acknowledge that the crime in their country at the present time is appalling, and much of it due to the bootlegger and rum-runner. I have heard with amusement the denial of drinking in the Fraternity houses. I think if the dear old Professors would plan a few surprise visits, they might be better informed. Let me recall St. Paul's advice to Timothy, to "drink a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thy many infirmities," how many elderly people born in a free country would much like to follow the great Apostle's advice but are not permitted to do so. Drunkards like other sinners there will always be, and the remedy lies in teaching discipline and self-control. Punish those who offend as severely as the law permits, just as a thief or moral offender is dealt with.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN,
Resident in Toronto forty-three years.

"You say you're looking for a cashier? Why, I thought you engaged one just last week?" "I did; that's the one I'm looking for!"

LAST OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

The last survivor of the Balaclava Charge, Troop Sergeant-Major Edwin Hughes, of the 15th Light Dragoons, will be 96 on Dec. 12. He is living with his daughter at Egerton Rd., Blackpool, and is the only beneficiary of the Light Brigade (Balaclava Fund) administered by the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation.

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"The Paper Worth While"

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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This Chief Business

How the Population of North American Indians is Increased

By R. K. Hall

MANY foreign celebrities who visit our shores nowadays pursue pretty much the same schedule: on landing, they give to the press their first impressions—or depressions—of Canada; they then set out on an extended tour of the country; and finally, as soon as they reach a locality settled to any extent by the original inhabitants of the continent, they allow themselves to be converted into Indian chiefs. In this last matter, our native celebrities are fully as enthusiastic as any visitor.

From early May to mid-November, it is no novel experience for most of us, upon turning to the pictorial or the rotagravure section of the newspaper, to find our eyes caught by a rough semicircle of tail feathers mounted on a faintly familiar aggregation of eyes, nose, and mouth. And the print underneath probably reads: "The Earl of Hawlaugh, whom the Siwash Indians of British Columbia have adopted into their tribe" or "Sol E. Katzenratz, the well-known powder puff magnate of Toronto, was recently made a chief by the Ojibway Indians of Quebec."

Although history makes no mention of the fact, this industry of transforming the palefaces into noble red men probably dates back as far as the year 1492. Doubtless the first honor conferred on the late Christopher Columbus, after he landed in the New World, was that of being attired in head-dress, tomahawk, and skin pants, and being ceremoniously invested with the title of Chief Old Sea Dog or Heap Big Canoe.

Since then, the business has increased by leaps and bounds, not to mention war cries. It throve particularly during the period of French and Indian wars when white captives were given the choice of becoming adopted Indians or remaining white a la fricassee. It has now reached the point where it can be counted as one of our chief industries.

Whichever way you look at the matter, it was subtle work on the part of the Indians. From the very first, something must have told them that their sovereignty over the country was doomed. But were they downhearted? Not in the least. With fine perspicuity they reasoned that if they couldn't hold their domain with the hatchet and the scalping knife, they could attain the same end by means of the initiation ceremony. They would make the white man red.

R. S. SOMERVILLE

One of the best known of Canadian newspaper men who has recently been appointed editor of the Calgary "Albertan." Mr. Somerville is Ontario born, but has held important executive positions with the Vancouver "World" and the Montreal "Star" and is a frequent contributor to "Saturday Night."

The stratagem succeeded like a charm. The country is chock-full of Indian chiefs whose only kinship with their copper-hued followers is the fact that they are a bit wild on occasion and don't give a whoop who knows it. If the noble red man ever again takes to the war-path, there will be half a hundred chiefs to lead each one of him.

Every city from coast to coast can muster a platoon or two of red chieftains. And Europe would have no difficulty in mobilizing an army corps or two of them. The assertion that the red man is no longer increasing in numbers is now easily refuted. Birthrates and mortality tables mean nothing to the redskin. The initiation rites have them both beaten.

Five thousand years from now, biologists will learnedly discuss the strange phenomenon of how the red man, rapidly becoming extinct, suddenly took on a fresh lease of life, rapidly multiplied in numbers, and, strangest fact of all, changed his color and evolved new facial characteristics. It will prove the evolutionary puzzle of the seventieth century.

The Indians were once noted for their laziness. They are lazy no longer. All over the country, they are slaving like Trojans at the constantly swelling business of manufacturing regalia and at the mass productions of Indian chiefs. Mohawks, Crees, Blackfeet, Micmacs, Kootenays, Ottawas—to all of these life is just one feverish initiation ceremony after another.

The five o'clock whistle means nothing on the reservations. Working a mere eight hours a day, no self-respecting tribe could turn out a decent quota of chiefs per day. Dozens of famous novelists, generals, globe trotters, financiers, professors, lords, lecturers, Senators, manufacturers, and artists would be obliged to go home without the regulation assortment of eagle quills, horsehide trousers, house paint, and war whoops in their trunks.

The business has developed a more serious aspect. Owing to the wholesale scale upon which the chief-making is conducted and to keen intertribal competition, the supply of eagle feathers is running short. In fact, it is hinted that a good many so-called eagle quills are in reality only wild turkey feathers or plumage stripped from Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds. Thus it is possible that scientists of the seventieth century will be confronted by a further enigma in the form of featherless hens.

No longer, as in the rollicking days of past centuries, is it possible for an ordinary Indian brave to carve his way up to the position of chief. He hasn't any more chance nowadays than a burglar with the whooping cough. His color is against him. And outside competition is too brisk. About the best a poor buck can hope for is a steady job as war dancer during the ritual of chief making, with the privilege of chasing chickens for their eagle quills after working hours.

Once again the menace of an Indian uprising looms over us. Only let some haughty, newly created chief rise at a Kiwanis luncheon in Montreal or a Rotary rally in Vancouver and declare that the Flatheads of Alberta have it all over the other Indian tribes like a wigwam, and the flame of war will leap across Canada in an hour.

And the horrors of a modern Indian war are unthinkable. It was bad enough in the early days when every brave was proficient in the use of his ghastly weapons. But try to imagine what it will be like to have your scalp lifted by some totally unpractised chief quite ignorant of the fine technique of scalp removal, and armed with nothing better than a blunt-edged breadknife, or a saw-tooth hatchet that has been known to balk at soft kindling wood. Compared to this, pioneer warfare will look like a mild relaxation from the humdrum life of the time.

Aside from this, however, the situation has a redeeming aspect. Landless as in many cases he is, the red man has proved the ultimate conqueror. His chiefs are found among Canada's—and the world's—most noted men. His numbers never were greater. He is steadily absorbing the white man. And all it has cost him is a change of color and contour—no greater a price than millions of women pay for a fleeting style or the whim of a moment.

First Convict—When I get out of this place I'm going to have a hot time, ain't you? *Second Ditto*—I don't know. I'm in for life.

Sometimes the wolf rides on the running board.

OTTER HOUNDS IN FULL CHASE

A meet of the Courtney Tracey Otter Hounds was held at Farnham, Surrey, with some very exciting sport. The hounds are seen in full chase through the river Wey.

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

The Passing Show

WHICH MAY TELL SOMETHING OF SPIDERS

As I was walking down the street
(I somet mes do it for the air)
A spider fell before my feet
And as I looked to squash him there

He spoke in accents wondrous cool,
Consid'ring his impending fate:
"If you should step on me, young fool,
The rain will pour from noon till eight."

I marvelled at his insolence
While death did stare him in the face
But thereat I took no offence
Nor would you've done so in my place

"Your courage is to be admired,
'Tis that which saves your life," I said
"I put no stock in as inspired
Your threats of rain upon my head."

And so I left him where he lay
But thought again of him quite soon
As lucky he was far away—
It rained like hell all afternoon!

* * *

Do your Christmas shop-lifting early.

* * *

Time, on board a liner bound for England's place, half-past eight at night. The man from Ontario who has been stroming along the deck is met by the steward.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the steward, "but you might be interested to know that we've just passed the twelve-mile limit."

"The twelve-mile limit?" repeated the man from Ontario.

"Yes, sir, the restrictions on —er—liquor are now removed."

"You mean I can get a drink?"

"Quite so, sir."

"Of anything?"

"Yes, sir."

"Scotch?"

"To be sure."

"Gin?"

"Decidedly."

"Champagne?"

"Ah, oui!"

"Sherry?"

"I should say so!"

"Beer?"

"Ach, ja!"

The man from Ontario gave a little sigh of happiness. "Just imagine," he breathed, "everything to drink, and only for the asking. Steward?"

"Yes, sir?"

"Bring me a glass of ginger ale."

* * *

A surprise party nowadays is a dry one.

* * *

First citizen: "I wonder what a lobster feels like when it's boiled?"

Second citizen: "Not half so good as I do, I wager."

* * *

TO ONE WHO GAVE

These be the riches that you gave:
A granary o'erflown its space,
A ship secure upon the wave,
Royal raiment and a kingly place.

These be the riches you withheld:
A touch, rememb'ring, of your hand,
A word that kindliness impeled,
A smile to hallow where I stand....

* * *

Annie Besant, high-priestess of the theosophist cult, says that she has been able, while her physical body is inert, to let her spirit roam at will. If each of the rest of us could attain to such marvellous control of his spirit, it would come in quite handy. There would be the instant solution of the church or golf problem, one could sit in the family pew while his spirit teed off the thirteenth hole with the boys. It is an interesting speculation whether one's spirit might not play better golf than one does ordinarily. Perhaps hole-ing in one would become as easy as rolling off a logarithm and the smile of beatification that would result on one's physical map as one sat there in the pew would surely commend him spiritually to his neighbors. But supposing his spirit should prove rather a dub at golf and get caught in a bunker and indulge in the highly colorful oratory custom prescribes as a relief for the feelings on such an occasion, it is to be hoped that the co-operation between body and spirit would not be too patent in that event!

The general idea appeals to us, however, and we have practised sitting for hours—usually office hours—trying to project our spirit into space. All this is in case Mr. Ferguson doesn't get through with his Government control policy; then, though our body remain in dry Ontario, our spirit may quaff at will a flagon of what-have-you in dear old London.

Hal Frank

Major E. Telford

By P. W. Lucy

THE best-known Mountie in the Land of the Midnight Sun will mush no more over the crackling snow of the great open spaces. Major E. Telford has just been superannuated as superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police after thirty-one years' service with the famous force, and henceforth will make his home in the milder climate of Victoria.

As a young man, plain Constable Telford was assigned to duty at Forty-Mile Creek, in 1895 three years before the blazing of the Trail of '98ty-eight, and he has been in the Yukon ever since. He entered the Territory when it was a vast solitary wilderness; he was the law of the Yukon in the heyday of its wild glory, and he leaves it a peaceful land, peopled largely by sourdoughs who are proud to call him friend.

Before leaving for the "outside," Major Telford was presented by the citizens of Dawson with an address that read, in part:

"The word of your coming retirement has been heard with regret throughout the length and breadth of the Yukon Territory. No body of men has been more intimately identified with the life of the Territory during all the phases through which it has passed than the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and no member of that historic force has played a more important part in its various useful activities than has been played by yourself in the period of considerably over a quarter of a century since you came among us.

"We feel you are an institution in this north country, a sourdough of the sourdoughs, and when you take your departure we wish to assure you of the good wishes of all old-timers."

The Yukon Order of Pioneers and other bodies similarly honored the veteran policeman before he left Dawson with his wife and family.

The Return Home

The quiet night broods over roof, tree and steeple;
Within this house dwelt my treasure rare;
'Tis long since she left this town and its people,
But the house stands still on the self same square.

Here too stands a man; towards heaven he gazes,
And he wrings his hands with a wild despair;
I shudder with awe when his face he raises,—
For the moonlight shows me mine own self there.

O pale, sad creature! My ghost, my double,
Why dost thou ape my passion and tears,
That haunted me here with such cruel trouble,
So many a night in the olden years?

THOSE who followed the investigation by the committee of the House of Commons last session into customs matters were persuaded that Mr. Stevens weakened his case by pursuing the trail of liquor from Canada to the United States. It was felt that the inquiry would have been more effective had it followed what seemed to be its original object, that of curtailing smuggling into Canada from the United States. Mr. Stevens, however, is something of a crank on the subject of liquor. He is almost intoxicated with the idea that Canadians do a decided disservice to their cousins of the neighboring republic by supplying them with booze, and in consequence much of the time of the Commons committee was taken up with inquiry into the methods by which liquor is exported from this country. Some millions of dollars are placed in the pockets of Canadians annually through the delivery of liquor to the order of Americans at the Canadian side of the international waterways, but it did not matter to Mr. Stevens whether the regular excise duty was paid on this liquor or not. One distillery firm shipped its liquor all the way across the province of Ontario, the tax was paid on it, and it was returned to a lake port for export, but still Mr. Stevens wasn't satisfied. He did his best to have the traffic stopped, and one of the results of his endeavor was that not as much progress was made in the matter of the smuggling of goods into Canada as might have been. Now, the continued customs inquiry is in charge of that great and good man, the Honorable Newton Wesley Rowell, and his concern for the welfare of the relatives below the border is even keener than Mr. Stevens'. In fact those who have been in attendance on the Royal commission in Ottawa this past week are dubbing it "the commission to enforce the Volstead Act". The truth is that this commission, which is costing the country a significant sum of money, is under Mr. Rowell's direction, worrying less about the loss of revenue to Canada through the smuggling of United States products into the Dominion than about the offence given the prohibitionists of the United States in the quenching of the American thirst by Canadian liquor. Mr. Rowell is master of the investigation. The commissioners themselves so far have taken no initiative in directing the course of the inquiry, and the Ontario dry leader is stimulating its functions. One imagines, from observing its personnel, that Mr. Rowell is not quite the man for the job. He appears to be of inflexible convictions. He lacks the detachment and the perspective that characterized the work of R. L. Calder in the Commons committee. Mr. Rowell seems too intolerant too greatly concerned for the sobriety of the citizens of the United States and for the depredations of Tories in Canada. Watching him the other day, someone recalled the Hon. Charles Murphy's cunning gift of adding to the cheerfulness of the silver plate on a coffin. The contributor that gets into his clutches will have a fact-finding job.

***

THE debate on the Address to the Governor General in reply to the speech from the Throne following the opening of the session next month probably will have a solitary effect on the work of the Customs Commission. Although the Conservative opposition does not intend to waste its time on mere partisanship, it will not ignore the failings of the administration, and one of its concerns will be the manner in which the King Government is dealing with the Customs Department. The disclosures of the Commons Committee last session were sufficient to point the way to a thorough reorganization of the customs service, and such reorganization was commenced by Mr. Stevens during his short term as Minister of the Department. Anything the present Commission can accomplish will only be of a supplementary character and the Government will have no excuse for waiting on its conclusions before proceeding with the work initiated by Mr. Stevens. At the time of writing, the Commissioners are on their way to Vancouver where they will delve into the matter of the export of liquor from British Columbia ports to the United states. So far as is known there are no serious complaints regarding smuggling into British Columbia, so that for the next few weeks the labors of the Commission will be in the interests of the adjacent republic rather than those of Canada.

***

MR. KING will probably write his Speech from the Throne in duplicate returning to Canada. The Opening is definitely fixed for December 16, which means that Parliament will sit for about a week before adjourning for Christmas and will reassemble late in January or early in February. Any hope the Government may have of passing the acceptance of the Speech from the Throne before the adjournment is not likely to be realized. The fact that the Ministry has a safe majority is calculated to encourage independent members in the exploitation of their ideas, since they may do so without fear of endangering the life of Parliament. Such men as Woodsworth, Neill and Bourassa will not forego the opportunity offered by the debate on the Address for putting their long speeches into Hansard. And little would be gained by brevity in the initial engagement, for anything that is left unsaid in the debate on the Address is always said in the Budget debate. Meantime Mr. Robb is attempting to get the country into good humor by announcements of considerable reduction in the Dominion's financial obligations. Two issues of short term notes maturing within the last few days have been paid off. With the improvement in customs and excise collections, the Minister of Finance should have little difficulty in making good his undertaking to further reduce taxation in next year's Budget.

***

IN OTTAWA it is suspected that Downing Street diplomacy has got the better of Mr. King and his ambitions for a freer and more independent Canada. Cable despatches from Canadian correspondents at the Imperial Conference indicate that the Canadian delegation must have devoted itself largely to reconciling the proposals of the representatives of South Africa and the Irish Free State with the views of British Imperialists in the matter of the status of the Dominions and their obligations within the Empire. It is reported that the committee of Premiers has arrived at an acceptable agreement on these questions, but the nature of it has not been fully divulged. Apparently, however, Mr. Chamberlain did not press for an acceptance by the Dominions of obligations under foreign commitments undertaken by the British Government such as the Locarno Treaty. One correspondent intimates that the attitude of the Canadian delegation was that the Parliaments of the Dominions should settle such matters independently, and he gives it as his information that this was accepted. Official Ottawa is somewhat puzzled by a statement attributed to one of the Canadian delegates to the effect that this country's representatives secured more than they expected from the decisions of the conference, as this claim conflicts with Mr. King's emphatic assertion before his departure for England that he did not propose to ask anything in London. It is not understood here how our Prime Minister was able to secure concessions without requesting them. The curiosity of the country in this respect no doubt will find voice in both the Commons and the Senate shortly after the commencement of the session.

***

AT LEAST two friends of the administration will be advantaged presently owing to vacancies in well-paid positions. The post of chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission has been unfilled since C. A. Magrath resigned it to succeed the late Sir Adam Beck as Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. This place carried a salary of $10,000. Now it is reported that Colonel O. M. Biggar is giving up his job as chief electoral officer, which is worth $12,000. Politicians in the Capital think that one or other of these plums will go to E. M. Macdonald, former Minister of Defence, who was ousted out of the Nova Scotia Senatorship through Mr. King's necessity of finding a seat for Colonel Ralston, the new Defence Minister. Although Colonel Biggar's intention to resign has not been confirmed the Government is already in receipt of numerous applications for the position.

***

THERE seems to be little hope of this generation of the next seeing the Parliament Building, on which ten or twelve million dollars already has been spent, in finished form. The main corridors, the Chambers and the offices are still quarry-like in appearance owing to the numbers of stones that require the attention of the carver's chisel. There is work enough in the building to keep a corps of stone carvers busy for years, but practically nothing has been done on the work since Architect Pearson turned it over to the Government. Now that the revenues are increasing, Mr. King may see fit to make some appropriation towards completing the interior of the building. Shortly after the New Year the last touches will be put on the Victory Tower in the installation of the Taylor carillon and the clock. The Prime Minister has just been inspecting the carillon at the bell foundry at Croydon, England. Ottawa just now is engaged in an animated discussion as to the naming of the bells. One suggestion is that they should be named for the Prime Ministers of the Dominion, past, present and future, but as this would leave the majority of the bells unchristened for many years it is thought that the Premiers of the various Provinces might share in the honor.

Major Thompson, Black Rod of the Senate, did not enhance his popularity when he threw out the hint the other day that people who have already seen all there is to be seen of Openings of Parliament through regular annual attendance might consider the advisability of giving others a chance. Year after year the accommodation in the Senate Chamber for the Opening is pre-empted by almost the same people, and many who come from distant parts of the country are unable to witness the spectacle. It is unlikely, however, that Black Rod's suggestion will bear much fruit. Speaking of matters of State, Members of Parliament will be relieved to learn that their expenses for the session are to be reduced through a democratic innovation on the part of the new Governor General and his consort. Henceforth, they will be saved taxi fare when they wish to call at Government House. Their Excellencies have opened a Visitors' Book in the Vice-Regal office in the East Block and anyone signing it will be considered to have called at Rideau Hall.

Camille Flammarion on the Immensity of the Universe

TURNING aside for the moment from his present preoccupation with speculation and spooks, Camille Flammarion recently contributed an article to the "Matin" in which he endeavored to illustrate for the benefit of the layman the immensity of the universe in the light of present astronomical knowledge. While M. Flammarion does not expound any new theory or make public any facts hitherto unknown, his article is not uninteresting for its own sake, inasmuch as tersely and dramatically he shows the immensity of the twentieth century universe as opposed to that of past ages.

"The latest discoveries in astronomy," writes Flammarion, "bring us face to face with stupendous spectacles, before which even the imagination is stunned.

"The science of astronomy is one without which mankind would know nothing of reality, nothing of the constitution of the universe and nothing of the laws which govern it. The development of human thought gradually has followed its secular progress, but nevertheless humanity still is so little removed from its animal origin that 99 per cent. of its components still live without knowing where they are, and without even having the curiosity to ask themselves about it.

"Let us suppose that the terrestrial globe were enveloped by an atmosphere constantly covered with an opaque veil of mist or clouds, as appears to be the case with our neighbor the planet Venus, and that the stars were invisible to its inhabitants. Where would we get our knowledge from?

"Astronomy has exercised an important influence on our representation of the physic and moral universe. In the time of Hesiod and Homer the poets believed that they were giving a great idea of the extent of the universe in saying that Vulcan's anvil took nine days and nine nights to fall from the sky to the earth. When we think of it this fall seems to us rather long. This so-called height of the sky represents but little more than the distance of the moon, the nearest luminary to us, hovering at 384,00 kilometers (about 240,000 miles), thirty times the diameter of the earth. The sun is 400 times further off; the nearest star is 9,330 times more and the others 20,000, 50,000 beyond, and so on.

"The childish impression of the early ages, anthropomorphic and geocentric, has given place to judgment of quite another amplitude. Formerly the earth was fixed as the base of the world (terra in aeternum stat), and the heavens, astronomical and theological, dominated it.

"We know to-day that our planet is only a mediocre little globe, which revolves on its own axis, moving about in space, subject to numerous movements, of which fourteen already have been determined. The first of these movements, the diurnal rotations, producing the succession of the days and the nights, constantly causes the variation of the cosmic directions, and shows that there is neither high nor low in the universe.

"The second movement of the earth, its annual revolution around the sun, upsets no less the old belief of stability, considering that our ethereal bark travels 940 millions of kilometers a year, at a speed of 107,000 kilometers an hour. At the same time the sun around which we gravitate draws us across space, towards the constellation of Hercules, at the rate of twenty kilometers (twelve and a half miles) per second, and never yet, since it has existed, has it traversed twice the same route. Instead of turning in a complete circle or in eclipse, it traces a number of consecutive helices.

"This general removal of our solar system, which constitutes a third movement to our planet, does not represent a permanent bearing, for the sun is but a star forming part of the stellar agglomeration of the Milky Way, which also moves through space at the unimaginable speed of 600,000 meters (over 372,000 miles) per second, speeding towards the constellation of Capricorn. This latter is also mobile; each sun-star being animated by its own movement.

"This stellar agglomeration which constitutes our sideral universe, is composed of more than a billion suns, forming an immense lenticular cluster, the light of which takes 35,000 years to travel the equatorial diameter, at a speed of 300,000 kilometers a second.

"To-day we know not only our Milky Way, but a great many others, distant universes, strangers to our own, gravitating in eternal space. The Great Cloud of Magellan, which contains 278 nebulæ, moves at a speed of 560,000 meters per second, the Little Cloud at a speed of 603,000 meters. These formations appear to be at a distance of 110,000 times 9 trillions 407 milliards of kilometers, or 110,000 light years.

"These spiral nebulæ are not shown in the Milky Way but outside of it, at the poles. They are other universes, and so now science transforms by its rapid and fantastic conquests the antique aspect of creation. How small seems the world of the time of Buddha, Moses, Plato, Christ, Mahomet, in face of this one of the astronomers of to-day!

"The earth weighs 5,990 sextillions of kilograms; the sun 1,990 octillions; Sirius is twice as heavy. A little star of Unicorn was found to be 160 times the weight of the sun. Antares, the star of Scorpio, has a diameter 460 times greater than that of the sun, and 50,000 times that of the earth.

"All these worlds, all these suns, all these systems are moved by the invisible. The sun draws the earth with outstretched arm, so to speak, making it turn around the sun at the rate of 107,000 kilometers the hour; but this arm is invisible.

"It is not only the mainstay of the world, the directing force, which is invisible; it is also the constitution of the matter. The atoms of which it is composed themselves are invisible and imponderable. Their diameters are inferior to a millionth-part of a millimeter, and their mass less than one hundred-millionth of a trillionth part of a gram. A milligram of radium contains two millions of trillions of atoms.

"In this universe, from the most formidable of suns to the most infinitesimal of atoms, all is activity, movement, vibration. Our conception of nature is entirely metamorphosed. We are face to face with a dynamism governed by an infinite force which is incomprehensible to us, inhabitants of a satellite of a star lost in the midst of millions of systems, which succeed each other to the non-existant limits of the infinite."

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HONOR THE MILLION DEAD OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
As a prelude to the Empire Conference which opened afterwards at 10 Downing St., the Prince of Wales on October 19th unveiled the Memorial Tablet to the Empire's million dead. Here Mr. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner, is shown, on the right, outside Westminster Abbey where the ceremony took place.

Annie Besant Fears Race War

By William Arthur Deacon

IF INDIA can be kept with the white races, a world war on color lines will be prevented, because of India's primacy in Asia and because she actually holds the balance of power between the colored races of the world and the white. Without the co-operation of India, the white races might hold their own, but the war would likely be one of mutual extermination; with India a contented part of the British Empire, China and Japan and the rest will never attack. Dominion status is now the only thing that will content India; and that is why I am for Home Rule for India," declared Mrs. Besant, world president of the Theosophical Society, in an interview granted the writer during her recent visit to Toronto. Her statement is significant because she was for some years president of the Indian National Assembly, including the year 1917 when the demands were formulated which led to the improved governmental system that was put into force in 1919. At the age of 80, this exceptionally virile woman speaks out of 37 years' actual experience of Indian conditions.

"At present," she explained, "the colored populations of the world greatly exceed the white in numbers, and control far less of the habitable area of the earth. With emigration barred to them, they will attempt conquest if they feel strong enough. The prestige of India in Asia extending back for thousands of years, and her 312 million people, are the keys to the problem. India will be satisfied with Dominion status, but her self-respect demands that, as the Japanese victory over Russia, and the use of colored troops in 1914-18, she attributes the new self-consciousness and self-assertiveness of the Asiatics everywhere to-day.

Asked whether Indians had enough education to be capable of self-government, Mrs. Besant told an amazing story, which she supported by figures and facts issued by the British Government of India. For hundreds and thousands of years India was a literate, even cultured country, having great universities, and a school in every village, besides vocational or "technical" schools dating from 3,000 B.C. Under British rule the percentage of literacy has declined until to-day only 3.7% of the population has had primary education. The chief complaint against the old system of British administration was that there was always money for the army, but none for education; and the first act of the Indian Assembly, under the partial self-government granted by the Statute of 1919, was to establish free education in 7 out of the 8 provinces; and compulsory education in 4 of the provinces. Respecting the other 3 provinces, there is provision for compulsory education as soon as the children can be removed from the factories without dislocating industry. "In Madras, every child is in school to-day," said the old lady with a flash in her eye that recalled her early career when, 50 years ago, she and Charles Bradlaugh waged in England a strenuous and successful campaign for one form of religious liberty.

The scheme of enfranchisement under the Bill drafted to effect a Dominion constitution for India provides for universal adult suffrage in what we would call municipal affairs, it being felt that all villagers can vote intelligently on local matters; a moderate educational or vocational requirement for provincial elections—the *skilled* artisan being put on a plane with a man with a little schooling; and a much higher educational test being applied to those who wish to vote in national elections. "I should not be surprised if you had to come to something similar yourselves," the speaker continued smilingly, "to curb the power of the unintelligent voter."

"Is Canada right in excluding Indian immigration?" I asked; and received a reply that was disconcertingly sympathetic and shrewd: "Yes, I think so. I understand the standard of living problem involved, and agree that you have to protect your own people. I also think you are wise in avoiding a mixed population, if that is possible. India entirely concedes Canada's right to regulate such matters in her own interests—absolutely. But India claims the same right for herself. She will not exclude Canadians, nor pass retaliatory legislation; but she may, in the future, adopt measures, purely for her own immediate advantage, that may not be to the equal advantage of Canada. Yet in all these matters India's one desire is to be associated on a self-governing, self-respecting basis with Great Britain, Canada and the other Dominions under the British Crown, in a defensive, co-operative league of free Aryan peoples to check the menace of possible Oriental invasion; and for my part I should like to see the United States and Germany in that league also."

"I have tried golf and other forms of physical exercise, but I never get from these what I get from music."
—*Ralph Modjeski, Polish civil engineer and bridge builder.*

"Whereas"

(Submitted as a possible substitute for "Because" and "Until," to be sung at weddings.)

WHEREAS I met you long ago,
Whereas I loved you when we met,
My dear, I fain would have you know
In spite of all, I love you yet.
After mature, unbiased thought,
I am at least prepared this day
To take you, and I think you ought
Gladly to promise to obey.

Whereas the years to come may tend
Toward mutual disillusionment,
My socks you may omit to mend,
Or in my shirt repair the rent;
I may not prove Al at Lloyd's,
You may neglect to dust or sweep;
I may develop adenoids
And labour, somewhat in my sleep.

However, dearest, come what may
Whether as breadwinner or nurse,
Remember that thou did'st this day
Take me, for better or for worse.
Our life may turn out dull and grey
Or steeped in matrimonial haze,
To-morrow is not yesterday,
I warned you, dear, I said, "Whereas."

ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

Practical Christianity

ONE of the worth-while charities doing a splendid but little advertised work in our midst is the Reveille Mission of 383 Queen Street West, Toronto. It is under the supervision of Pastor Paul Charboneau, a believer in the practical Christianity of first materially assisting the needy with good hot meals, warm clothing and beds before spiritually assisting and comforting them.

Last year the Reveille Mission provided 27,500 free meals, gave 3,600 articles of clothing and 3,450 beds. This year in addition to this important relief work, the Reveille Mission with more space available intends to cope with the homeless who heretofore have been forced to sleep on the cement floors of police stations through lack of anywhere else to sleep.

Mr. Charboneau who has devoted many years to the work of assisting the unemployed finds that these men are of two classes. One class—about 60 per cent. of the total—genuinely seeking work and distressed because they cannot find it. The other class being men who are habitually out of employment and drift to the mission from all points during the winter to obtain charity. In order to provide against the latter class, Mr. Charboneau intends to make every man carry a registration card proving that he attends the Labor Bureau regularly and is willing to accept any work available.

The work this Mission is doing is a very necessary one and Mr. Charboneau would be very grateful for donations of clothing, food or money.

Mrs. Jellyby

MRS. JELLYBY has only a small part to play in "Bleak House", but she plays it so effectively that she has become one of the immortal figures in English fiction. Dickens, like all great comic writers, dearly loved a humbug, and in "Bleak House" he created no fewer than three memorable humbugs (apart from the lawyers) —Harold Skimpole, Mrs. Chadband, and Mrs. Jellyby. They are all alike in having a bland and persuasive smile that makes us feel that they must have deceived themselves as successfully as they deceived other people, writes Robert Lynd in John O'London. We might accuse them of an almost criminal and perverted geniality. Dickens himself had a double dose of geniality, and generously shared it with the unjust as well as the just among his characters.

As for Mrs. Jellyby, we know all that there is to know about her as soon as we are introduced to her in the untidy house in Thavies Inn. Mr. Kenge describes her on that occasion as "a lady of very remarkable strength of character who devotes herself entirely to the public," and she does this at the expense of her unhappy husband and children. We get a portrait of her as well as of her husband in Mr. Kenge's remark: "Mr. Jellyby is—a—I don't know that I can describe him to you better than by saying that he is the husband of Mrs. Jellyby. He may be a very superior man; but he is so to speak, merged—merged in the more shining qualities of his wife."

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MUSIC *and* DRAMA

Mordkin's Russian Ballet

The "Ballet Russe," an institution which dawned upon the Western world less than two decades ago, is irresistible in its fascinations. It is something that fills one with sensuous exaltation; it provides a real manumission from ordinary affairs,—color, grace, human vitality in the nth degree. It is difficult for anyone who loves beautiful things to avoid becoming rhapsodical about the "Ballet Russe." Though Anna Pavlowa has retired, temporarily at least, her dancing partner in her original appearances in America, Mikail Mordkin, is once more upon the scene with a most enchanting company of dancers, and made three appearances at Massey Hall this week. One could have wished that instead of "concertizing" with his ballet Mordkin had taken any ordinary week's engagement in one of the leading theatres, and thus have attained the atmosphere which eludes anyone who tries to improvise a playhouse out of so austere an auditorium. Yet despite a certain frigidity of atmosphere the whole Mordkin entertainment was enchanting.

Mordkin himself is still amazingly youthful, considering the known facts of his career, and in his programmes he does not thrust himself forward but is merely one of a company of marvellous dancers who represent the ultimate perfections of the human physique. The Pavlowa Ballet at its best never contained so wonderful a coterie of femininity whose graces must be the despair of the average woman. The world in our time will never know another example of the flesh made spirit so wonderful as Anna Pavlowa, but the young women of Mordkin's Ballet are incarnations of grace and lissome charm.

I write only of the first programme which began with a choreo-drama of Mordkin's own devising—an Oriental pantomime entitled "Ariade." So far as one could gather it told the story of a captive girl who first intoxicated her "sheik" by her dancing and then with the assistance of another favorite of the harem poisoned him, so that both might make their escape. It served to introduce Mordkin as the Sheik Hussein, and three remarkably expressive dancers, Vera Nemtchinova, Hilda Butsova (who was latterly Pavlowa's chief associate), and Anita Avila. In stage decoration and all the other elements that go to the creation of passionate atmosphere the episode was hypnotic in appeal; and the gracious, rhythmical movements of every supernumerary captivated the senses.

Following thereon were twelve divertissements, all delightful. The prima ballerina, Vera Nemtchovina, a tall Russian girl of lovely magnetic personality and rhythmical in every muscle, especially distinguished herself in a number entitled "Nightingale" with music by Tschaikowsky, in which her suggestion of the fluttering of birdwings was infinitely delicate. In one respect Mordkin's Ballet excels all others that one has seen—that is, in the exquisite use that the dancers make of their hands, and Nemtchinova has hands whose movements are sheer poetry. Hilda Butsova (an English girl by the way), always exquisitely graceful, piquant and expressive, had a similar number, "The Seagull," also with music by Tschaikowsky, and the manner in which she suggested the pauses, the slow sinking movements and the upward soaring of the bird was equally enthralling. Mordkin himself revived his famous "Bow and Arrow" dance, intensely expressional in its demonstration of masculine power and beauty. It came as a part of an Egyptian ballet in which Vera Nemtchinova was also entrancing, and Mordkin earlier gave a most picturesque study of an Italian Beggar. A fourth principal, Pierre Vladimiroff, who is epic, grace and magnetism personified, contributed largely to all ensemble numbers, and was especially fine in his duo-dance with Butsova, "The Phoenix." Anita Avila was a most gracious and rhythmical leader of such ensembles as the "Pas de Bouquets," the "Trepak" and the "Hungarian Rhapsody" — the latter danced with marvellous élan; and other very gifted and piquant dancers were Virginia Marvin, Mlle. Jesseph and Mikail Arshansky.

Despite the fact that the orchestra numbered only twelve pieces, the musicians were so excellent that it was more effective than a band of forty routine performers. The conductor, Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, was masterly in his intimate knowledge of his task, and also a viola soloist of unusual gifts.

RAQUEL MELLER
Famous Spanish singing artiste appearing at Massey Hall Dec. 10th.

* * *

Rochester's String Quartet

Enthusiasm for chamber music which has been the greatest popular development in the realm of music in recent years has brought into being many new string quartet ensembles in America of late. Torontonians had the privilege of hearing one of the youngest at Hart House Theatre on Nov. 18th when the Kilbourn Quartet of Rochester gave the second of the series of Beethoven Centenary Commemoration concerts, arranged by the Hart House Quartet. The existence of this organization is due to the enthusiasm of Mr. Eastman whose munificence in creating a musical centre in his home city has hardly been equalled anywhere at any time. The Kilbourn Quartet takes its name from Kilbourn Hall, dedicated to the memory of Mr. Eastman's mother, and its personnel are leads in the Rochester Symphony Orchestra, at present conducted by Eugene Goosens.

Gustave Tinlot, the first violin, a Belgian artist, is no stranger to Canada. He was concert-master of the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, during several of its visits to this country, and his colleagues, Gerald Kunz, second violin, Samuel Belov, viola, and Paul Kefer, violoncello, are all able musicians. Mr. Tinlot's tone is virile rather than tender, and is less effective in solo lyric passages than in climaxes. In the early part of the evening his tone gave a suggestion of chilliness, but warmed as the concert proceeded. Among his associates, the sonorous tone of the 'cellist Mr. Kefer, were particularly impressive. As has been said, the Kilbourn Quartet is comparatively young and its ensemble may be expected to improve in intimacy of response and fluency of expression season by season. There is no question of the intellectual enthusiasm which marks its performances; its tone is large, and its attack authoritative.

Mr. Tinlot did wisely in re-arranging the programme and placing earliest and lightest of the three Beethoven quartets announced, last instead of first. As in the first concert of the series, the programme represented Beethoven's first, middle and final periods, and began with a quartet of his middle period, Opus 59, No. 3, in C major. It dates from 1806, the same year as the "Leonore No. 2" Overture and the Sonata Appassionata, and has that rich emotional quality and opulence of melodic and harmonic invention which marked the most vital and expansive period of Beethoven's life. The Introduction and Allegro with which it commences glow with beauty, and the slow movement Andante con moto, is replete with noble sentiment. The Kilbourn players were less impressive in these than in their crisp rendering of the Minuet and their lucid, powerful performance of the final Fugue (Allegro Molto).

The second number was Opus 132, in A minor, composed in the last year or so of Beethoven's life. Like the other works of his final period, when music for him consisted of unheard abstractions of the mind and emotions, it is in form free from all classical restraints—full of profound questionings and mystical solutions. The Kilbourn Quartet especially distinguished itself by its virile, rhythmical rendering of the "Alla Marcia" section and by the fervor of its rendering of the finale, Allegro appassionata. A contrast to the sombreness of this work was the last number, a Quartet in F, the first of the six quartets grouped as Opus 18, and dating from 1800. It is a buoyant, melodious work and was played with smoothness and charm by the visitors.

* * *

Kathleen Parlow With Orchestra

A distinguished Canadian violinist who has not been heard in Toronto for many seasons, Kathleen Parlow, was the soloist at the third twilight concert of the New Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall on Nov. 16th. Though still on the sunny side of 40, Miss Parlow, who is a native of Calgary, was one of the first of the younger violinists to spread the fame of her teacher, Leopold Auer, of Petrograd, where she made her debut in 1908. Miss Parlow retains the ingenuous personality which always gave charm to her platform appearances as well as her pure, sparkling fluency of tone, and brilliant facility in left hand work. The splendid sweep of her bow is fascinating to gaze upon. She selected for this re-appearance in Toronto a number which is a test of the full mechanism of a virtuoso, Paganini's Concerto in D major. Judged by modern standards its emotional content is negligible, but it is full of "stunts" of musical legerdemain. Miss Parlow's tone was flawlessly pure, and her handling of "fireworks" amazingly adept. Her final technical triumph came in the dazzling rendering of the cadenza and she was recalled again and again. The orchestral part of this work is not important, but was gracefully rendered by the orchestra under Mr. von Kunits.

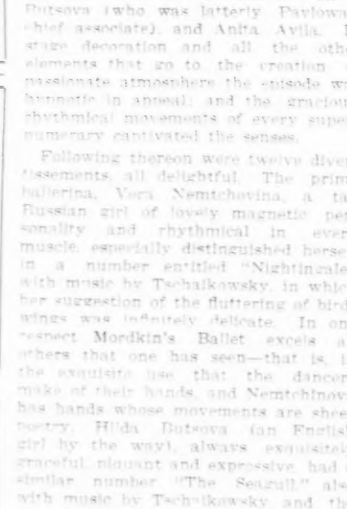
That the orchestra failed to make the Schumann "Manfred" overture interesting is not its own fault, for as an achievement in orchestration it is rather turgid and opaque. Though Schumann's symphonies contain some noble passages he never seemed as much at home in the orchestral medium as in pianoforte and song. The rendering of "Manfred" was what might be termed a good routine performance. Much more attractive in every way was Beethoven's second symphony, a work which many of the leading orchestras neglect, though they often play later and lighter music of a less important character. Beethoven composed few things lovelier than the Larghetto which constitutes the second movement—it is throughout a flowing, glowing song. Under Mr. Von Kunits' baton it was rendered with plastic, lyrical charm. The other movements are less memorable but nevertheless full of interest and distinction and were also well rendered.

* * *

Gertrude Huntley's Progress

I did not hear Gertrude Huntley's recital before the Toronto Women's Musical Club on Armistice Day (which was reviewed by my colleague last week), but later I had the privilege of hearing her play in a private assemblage and of realizing the musical development of this beautiful and magnetic Canadian musician since her last appearances in Eastern Canada. I well remember when she came home from Paris, where as a mere girl she had already won distinction as a brilliant pupil of Moszkowski. This was in 1909 and she made a joint appearance in Massey Hall with the famous French song interpreter, Blanche Marchesi. Her personal charm, exquisite touch, and general musicianship stamped her as one destined to confer honor on her native Canada. It was with sorrow that many music lovers learned not long afterwards that she had become a victim of neuritis and that perhaps her public career was at an end. Subsequently she married and went to reside in Victoria, B.C., and a few years ago news commenced to leak to the East that she was completely restored to health and playing more beautifully than ever. Not only have her recitals in Pacific Coast cities aroused much enthusiasm, but eminent pianists visiting that section have acclaimed her gifts. Among those who expressed high admiration for her gifts were the greatest pianist of all, Paderewski, and the man who is probably the most critical of all, Leopold Godowsky, with whom she has latterly coached. It is not surprising that she should have won their appreciation for her interpretations possess that peculiar poetic quality, expressive of the true spirit of the pianoforte, in which they themselves excel.

To Canadians like myself it is gratifying to find the promise of Gertrude Huntley's childhood justified by her recent achievements, despite the rebuffs of Fate. Her 'one has measurably broadened and become richer in emotional appeal, and the ease and gentleness with which she attains massive effects is perhaps deceptive to those who do not realize that aggressive demonstrations at the keyboard signify neither power nor artistic temperament. The loveliness of her touch, the lustre of her singing tone, and the cleanness, evenness and precision of her execution are fascinating. But above and beyond these cultivated gifts, the innate distinction and imaginative quality of her phrasing reveal profound musicianship. I cannot imagine an interpretation of the Chopin Fantasie in F minor more haunting, expressive



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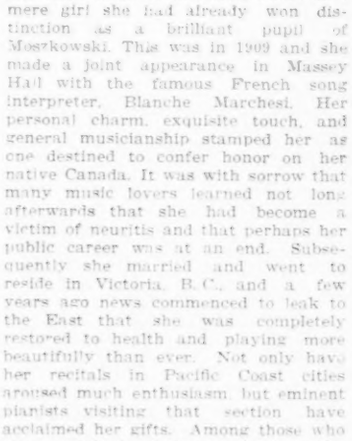

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NOTE—"Beau Geste" will not be shown in Toronto again this theatrical season.

Regent

and withal more dignified than hers, and to-day she brings the same authoritative mastery to almost everything she plays. An instance of her exquisite talent is her rendering of the Schumann Toccata in which the song runs in and out of the ornamental fabric with enthralling beauty of line. Gertrude Huntley is now on her way to Europe and will give recitals in several great musical centres before she is heard in Toronto again, but assuredly Canadians are happy to be able to name her as native of their soil.

Helen Charlesworth

"Sick-a-Bed" an Amusing Farce

There is nothing typically English about "Sick-a-bed," which the English Repertory Company is presenting this week at the Empire Theatre. That is to say, what Coward, Arlen and Maugham have led us to believe is typically English. Ethel Watts Mumford has contrived a comedy that is farce, pure and simple, its humor arising largely out of ludicrous and embarrassing situations. Outside of a broad caricature of several members of the medical and nursing profession, there is no particular attempt to satirize character. It is built on sound old-fashioned farcical lines to provide laughter in large measures, and it succeeds in its purpose very well. If one comes away without a new and perhaps diverting slant on society, one comes away nevertheless with the pleasant feeling of having laughed off a considerable amount of the blues.

The plot centres around the attempts of John Weems (Victor Tandy) to keep Regina'd Jay (Geoffrey Millar) sick-a-bed in order to prevent Mrs. Weems (Haroldine Humphries) from having him as a witness in her divorce action against the husband. Mrs. Weems suspects the alleged illness of Jay and obtains a court order to have him examined by a responsible doctor. This examination is perhaps one of the most hilarious episodes of the evening.

The performance on Monday night was rather uneven, but will undoubtedly make smoother going as the week wears on. Geoffrey Millar has a very strenuous role as the unwilling invalid and makes the most of every comic opportunity. Mona Glynne as the unprepossessing night-nurse with a fondness for sherry in the morning, gave a brief but highly amusing performance, and Hannam Clark, a newcomer, was splendid in his characterization of the unethical quack, Dr. Flexner. Phyllis Coghlan proved very attractive as Georgine Durant, the day nurse and the object of her patient's sentimental interest, and Victor Tandy and Haroldine Humphries as the Weems acquited themselves creditably. The performance of the company generally was satisfactory, although some of the lesser roles were played in rather amateurish fashion.

"Sick-a-Bed," while not given the highly-finished production that characterized the first play at this theatre, is a highly amusing concoction, and is recommended for that reason.

Hal Frank

MARY PICKFORD
Who appears in "Sparrows" at the Uptown Theatre next week.

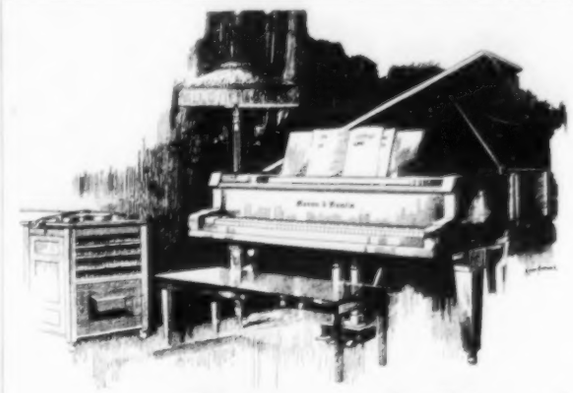
DURING the week commencing Nov. 29 Hart House Theatre is presenting a double bill including Bernard Shaw's "The Man of Destiny," his famous one-act play on Napoleon, which has never been seen in Toronto before. The leading parts in this will be in the hands of Lorna McLean, Ivor Lewis, Donald Blackwell and W. Ward Price.

The other play, which will precede Shaw's is a play from the French by Charles Vildrac entitled "S. S. Tenacity." This play is translated by Sidney Howard, and was produced a couple of years ago by Augustin Duncan at the Belmont Theatre, New York. In the French it was the outstanding success of Francois Copeau at his famous Vieux Colombier Theatre in Paris. In this play Betty Hellmuth, Agnes Muldrew, H. E. Hitchman, Duval Symington and Alec Craigie sustain the leading roles.

* * *

"SORROWS OF SATAN," the triumph of the life of David Wark Griffith, greeted as the year's greatest photo-play, opens next Monday at the Regent Theatre for an extended run. No effort has been spared to win this spectacular drama the praise of audiences from coast to coast. A quartette of stars are the principals of the cast — Adolphe Menjou, Richardo Cortez, Carol Dempster and Lya de Putti. The story is built about the loyalty of a woman that endures through all of a man's temptations even when she loses his love to a gilded temptress through the wiles of Satan.

(See Also Page 14)



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BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL.

WHEN YOUTH SPEAKS OUT

"25" by Beverley Nichols; Doran, Toronto; 256 pages; $2.50.

OLD men's memoirs—and we are flooded with them—are fascinating and charming and important and all that, because they tell of things which we have never seen, things dead and past, and therefore precious, and because it is somehow important to learn the viewpoints of those whose attitudes were fixed long before we came on the scene. But the young man's viewpoint on contemporary characters and nearly contemporary events—that is almost new, and when done with Mr. Nichols' skill is charming and engrossing beyond anything done by the old and wise and important for a long time back. His book is intimate and free without being offensive, and his genial and hearty curse-words help to make the record living as well as bright and nonchalant.

Coming to the book with every conceivable prejudice against it, expecting the flippant and tawdry, the conceited and the banal, I have been entirely won by its frankness, its wit, its author's splendid faculty for sound selection of incidents and anecdotes, and its unpretentiousness. To tell all that is in the book is out of place as well as impossible; but it is all so good that we might as well sample the fare at the beginning.

Mr. Nichols, at the unripe age of 19, was one of the British Universities Mission to the United States in 1918. While there he met and was entertained by President Wilson, Elihu Root, ex-president Taft and practically every important figure in the political and educational life of the country at that time. If his comments are sometimes tart, can anyone say his impressions are distorted?

When the President of a great college delivers himself of an utterance, great [illegible] headings announce the fact in all the principal newspapers. He is given almost as much publicity as a successful boxer. ... When Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia was a vice-President, and next to President Wilson and Charlie Chaplin, he was the most "[illegible]" man in the States. He was the First Great American. I met him and it is with a feeling of regret that I have to admit I was not in the least impressed. He struck me as the epitome of the commonplace. Charming, yes; a nice, kind smile, a loud and penetrating voice, but—my God! what a mind! It was stocked with every platitude that has bored us since Adam first gaped into the [illegible] face of Eve (pp. 18-19).

So he goes on, meeting Great Americans, including the staffs of Harvard, which institution he didn't like, and some Texas seat of the higher learning, which he did like, because "From the overcoat pockets of at least half a dozen venerable members of the staff protruded the neck of a bottle of rye whiskey" (p. 30). Then (p. 36) we see him settling down at Oxford as an undergraduate, and associating there with W. B. Yeats, John Masefield, Robert Bridges, Aldous Huxley, Robert Nichols and Robert Graves, all of whom were living in the town. From there we pass to a chapter on Clemenceau, and away over in the middle is a chapter headed "In which Sir William Orpen and Mrs. Elinor Glyn reveal their Souls", and contains the sentence "This lady's appearance is so exactly like that of her heroines that one can hardly believe she has not just stepped from between the covers of 'Three Weeks'" (p. 152).

The object of a book like this is to give brief, entertaining and clever portraits of celebrities. Mr. Nichols succeeds on all counts, and as a raconteur can outstrip most of his elders whom he here portrays. "25" furnishes perfect entertainment of its sort, and has not a dull page in it; everybody likes it.

* * *

THE INSIDE OF RADIO

"You're on the Air" by Graham McNamee; Musson, Toronto; 207 pages; $1.75.

RADIO is so well established that we are apt to forget how young it is; yet it was only four years ago that it became a really popular pastime. And Graham McNamee, the famous announcer of WEAF, New York, the author of this book of reminiscences and a pioneer in his field, has had a career of something less than four years. Coming to New York to seek work as a baritone soloist, he soon formed affiliations that led to his reporting to millions over the radio the Wilson-Greb prize fight, the world's baseball series of 1924 and 1925, and other notable events in the radio world. His receipt of over 50,000 letters after one such performance indicates how many potential buyers there are for this book, which gives an intimate picture of his actual work in the studio, at the ring-side and in the football stadium. The book is discursive and anecdotal, and contains more to interest listeners-in than those who, solely from the outside, seek to know wherein lies the compelling lure of this new mode of transmitting sound. Taken all in all, the book is very like one that might be written about his work by a star reporter if newspapers were a recent innovation.

BEVERLEY NICHOLS
In his latest book, "Twenty-Five", we find a delightful group of anecdotes and character studies of the foremost English men and women this clever young man has been privileged to know; and the group includes many of the most famous of living English personages.

* * *

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY; OR RUINED BY TOO MUCH GOLD

"Sutter's Gold" by Blaise Cendrars; Translated from the French by Henry Longan Stuart; Musson, Toronto; 179 pages; illustrated in color; $2.50.

PRETTILY gotten up, this dramatic recital of the amazing career of Johann August Sutter will make one of the most universally acceptable Christmas gifts among the season's offerings in books. To most Canadians at least the tale will come with absolute freshness; old, young and middle-aged will be thrilled by it (the male, the female and the asexual, the hale and the halt, good people and bad people, friends and enemies will all unite in common enjoyment of the narrative of this exceptional man whom circumstances offered the opportunity of a career unique in the history of the human race. It is impossible to believe that Americans have never heard of Sutter, hard to credit the statement of the New York publishers that the story remained unused until a roving, adventurous Frenchman picked it up and cast it in its present form—a form that is highly suitable because of its breathless, staccato style, its refusal to touch anything but the colorful spots and the high lights; for Sutter's life was a perpetual succession of colorful spots and high lights.

He was born in Switzerland, in 1803, into a family of printers and book-binders in the Canton of Bâle, that continues to follow the ancestral calling to this day with honor and success. In 1834 Johann deserted his wife and four children, crossed into France, raised money by theft and forgery, and sailed for the United States, which he entered by eluding the immigration authorities. There, within four years, he was blacksmith, tailor, ring-master of a circus, taxidermist, mathematics teacher in a mission school, dentist and peddler; but most of his time was spent tending bar in New York and St. Louis, Missouri. From associates there met he heard of the wonderful wilderness of the West, of the paradise of California. Journeying overland to Fort Vancouver, he took ship to Honolulu, where he arranged for forced Kanaka labor to be deposited on the Californian shore, and left for his kingdom by Russian ship to Sitka, Alaska, and thence by Russian ship to Mexico. It was the time of the breakdown of the fine old "mission" civilization of the West Coast, and the weakening of the Mexican power due to revolutions.

Sutter settled in the Valley of the Sacremento, and with Indian and Kanaka labor, and a small white standing army, paid, equipped and trained by himself, he brought a huge tract of land under perfect civilization in an incredibly short time, reigning as a sort of independent native prince under the Mexican government. His crops yielded 530 per cent. profit a year; his horses, cattle, sheep and other products, likewise. Within 14 years from leaving Switzerland, he was a multimillionaire, on his way to being the richest man in the world, with literally unlimited credit in all the great banking houses of the world—London, Paris, New York, South America and the Orient. He was known for his probity and sterling character; he sent for his wife and children; he ruled with justice and mercy and wisdom. As an employer, he anticipated Henry Ford in paying every man a high wage, seeing that they lived comfortably.

Then, in 1848, Mr. Marshall, one of Sutter's carpenters, found gold on the property—and Sutter was ruined! Texas and California had been wrested from Mexico by the United States as the spoils of war; Mexico could not help him keep order in his vast domain, and the Union didn't. By the tens of thousands men came from all the world; they overran the farm, built San Francisco and a dozen smaller cities right on Sutter's land, took away his gates, the machinery out of his mills, appropriated his irrigation system; and when Sutter's own employees all left him to prospect, his stock died, his crops rotted in the field, the forty-niner's treated his spacious buildings as free hotels. And Sutter was destitute save for a small farm in the hills, where he had planted the first vineyard in California—the slips transplanted from Europe at exorbitant cost.

Sutter was bewildered. He was wronged. He did not know whom to

SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD
Who has just published his autobiography. This portrait is by the celebrated painter, Maurice Griffenhagen.

Katherine Hale and M. O. Hammond Mazo de la Roche and Murray Gibbon

It is our custom in these pre-Christmas weeks to discuss our books with readers of "Saturday Night," and in the main the discussion will be the recording of the opinions of reviewers—those who count—in Canada, in England and in the United States. . . . We propose this week to deal largely with four titles, all of them by Canadians. . . . We shall start with **Katherine Hale's Canadian Houses of Romance.** This is a lovely bit of book making and houses a lovely bit of work. Morgan Powell says, ". . . and she has accomplished this work gracefully, artistically, and with an utter freedom from sensationalism which lends to her book a rare and aromatic quality, as when someone disturbs old laces wrapped in lavender." while Victor Lauriston finds **Canadian Houses of Romance** "a book of permanent historic value, something out of the ordinary." **Dorothy Stevens'** exquisite illustrations complement and supplement **Katherine Hale's** work. Here is a rare $3.00 worth. . . . We turn from this to **M. O. Hammond's Canadian Footprints** which is published but today so that no reviews are available. There are some scores of **Mr. Hammond's** camera photographs as a running accompaniment to his tale. We have used the new off-set process for the photographs in the body of the text instead of coated paper, and the result is to give the depth and feeling of the originals very fully indeed. The book is in effect a combination of travel, history and geography, with **Mr. Hammond's** sound feeling for words dominating the whole. The binding is a daring combination of dull rose and bright blue—altogether a bonny book. **$3.00.** So, "Ladies and Gentleman, you pays your money and you takes your choice" between this book and **Katherine Hale's**, and if you are wise you will take both. . . . It is a joy to record the extraordinarily warm welcome the English press has accorded **Mazo de la Roche's Delight**, as indeed they did her **Possession**, her second novel. Says the Sphere (London) "To review this book is as difficult as to review the earth. There it is, solid, real, round, and that is all, nearly all that I can say. I like **Delight** best of all the novels in my list, better than any novel I have read for a long while. . . . There is an unconscious beauty about the book like the beauty of children." . . . The London Times Literary Supplement finds that **"Delight"** is a striking book which stands out sharply from among the rather sterile aggregate of Canadian fiction," while the Saturday Review comes along to say, "**Delight** is a powerful and memorable piece of work." The New Statesman joins in the chorus, "Here is an atmosphere that cannot be conveyed save by a poet. . . . This is a wonderful book." The Manchester Guardian says, "The whole novel is alive." You will realize that these reviewers count for something. Most of them imagine that Mazo is a man and usually begin by discussing "Mr." de la Roche. The English critics back up Fred Jacob whose early review was as sound and sincere as all his work is. . . . **Eyes of a Gypsy** is the first novel we have published by Murray Gibbon. Needless to say it is a good novel or we should not have published it. The Westminster Gazette discussing fiction in general and Gibbon's novel in particular says, "A very few stand apart as real contributions to literature, and there is another class, larger still but small, of novels which show more than mere competence, in which the writing has distinction or the characters are more closely observed. On both grounds, **Mr. John Murray Gibbon's** new novel must go into this class" . . . . while the Liverpool Daily Post finds that **Eyes of a Gypsy** "is a book full of interest which is sustained from the first to the last." Morgan Powell, for whose word we have a great respect says "In his latest novel **Eyes of a Gypsy** we have the story teller at his best." . . . . **Mazo de la Roche's Delight and Murray Gibbon's Eyes of a Gypsy** are both published at **$2.00**. . . . We shall be discussing later **Pelham Edgar's Henry James, Man and Author** just issued at home by Grant Richards, by us here, and in the United States by Houghton Mifflin. This book has been so long in preparation because of delays on the part of the English publishers that we are tempted to say "Too long delayed, too long delaying, come." . . . but within a day or two at last the book will be available in the bookstores. . . . We suggest you save its price, $3.50, because you will certainly want to buy and read it. . . . This applies too to **E. J. Pratt's The Titans**, two robustious narrative poems. The book is being published conjointly by Macmillan and Company in London and us here. . . . More anon.

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blame. He commenced suit against 17,000 persons of San Francisco and vicinity, who had filched his land, against the new municipalities who had appropriated it without compensation, against the United States government for the same thing and for not maintaining order: it was the biggest law-suit in history, and the most complicated. Sutter became half mad; he went to Washington to press his claims against the Government for whom he had made practically possible the acquisition of the good State of California. He died there, sitting forlornly on the steps of the Capitol, a pauper, in 1880. His heirs have a few years left in which to renew his application for compensation: they have not done so.

William Arthur Deacon

A YORKSHIRE TRAGEDY
"Daniel Quayne" by J. S. Fletcher; Doran, Toronto; $2.
Reviewed by Hector Charlesworth.

MR. FLETCHER has written innumerable mystery stories, which have an actuality and adherence to legal regulations, lacking in most fiction of this class. But there are phases of Mr. Fletcher's literary activities less known to the readers of this continent. He is a Yorkshire solicitor by profession and also an antiquarian who knows his county and its people through and through. This tale is not a mystery story but a realistic study of Yorkshire rural life, that in atmospheric quality approximates to the South of England tales of Thomas Hardy and Shiela Kaye Smith. Though it lacks the romanticism which gives universal appeal to a work of fiction, and the tale it unfolds is commonplace enough. The novel is as authentically Yorkshire in incident and characterization as Charlotte Bronte's "Shirley" or one or two of Mrs. Gaskell's forgotten novels. The plowman-hero, Daniel Quayne, is a particularly fine study of a direct, honest yet primitive type. Incidentally, Mr. Fletcher is right in his suggestion that Daniel is the kind of man who would have found Canada a fitting field for his national powers, and assuredly if such men need Canada, Canada needs them. That Daniel should end his life on the scaffold is a real tragedy. Tragedy indeed, immeshes the three main characters, all of whom deserve a better fate; the yeoman squire whom Daniel kills, is in many respects an admirable man, the type of scientific agriculturist who contributes to the life's blood of any country; and the girl who is the cause of it all, despite the fact that she is by nature what Lecky termed "the eternal priestess", is nevertheless a thoroughly competent and engaging young woman who would have made a capital farmer's wife if Daniel had achieved his ambition of emigrating. The minor characters are all finely drawn and Mr. Fletcher makes the rural life of Northern England actual for every reader. According to modern canons in English fiction the author's reticence is amazing. The tragedy has a sexual basis, but Mr. Fletcher allows all the amorous episodes to be taken for granted. He is not concerned with describing frailties for their own sake; he is merely treating them as part of the instrumentality of fate.

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

Style-Book for Writers and Editors by C. O. Sylvester Mawson (Crowell, New York, $1.60). Title self-explanatory; discusses spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc. A valuable chapter on proof-reading, giving all the signs that printers use to indicate changes.

The West Wind by Crosbie Garstin (Ryerson, Toronto, $2). Action novel of privateering, rum running and so forth, in the 18th century. Quite exciting.

The Odyssey of Borut by J. Allan Dunn (Dodd, Mead, Toronto, illustrated, $2). This is a sort of parallel dog story to Jack London's "The Call of the Wild"—readable, good, yes; but not as spirited nor as finished a narrative as London's. A great Irish wolfhound has some adventures, takes to the woods and mates with a she-wolf, etc. Opposite page 148 is a rather careless piece of illustrating; the underline says "Boru lay on the snow," etc., and the picture shows him standing bolt upright. It's odd how such slips get through all hands into the finished book.

King Goshawk and the Birds by Elmar O'Duffy (Macmillan, Toronto, $2.25). This book is called a satire on the other side of the Atlantic. One on this side would need to know a good deal more than most do about Irish legends and modern Irish conditions to realize just what sort of a book it is. At first glance it appears to show the influence of James Joyce, but maybe that's only parody.

Kindling and Ashes by George Barr McCutcheon (Dodd, Mead & Co., Toronto, $2). A story about some people from Kentucky who went to live in Indiana.

The Coast of Enchantment by Burton E. Stevenson (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2). A tale of mystery and intrigue at Monte Carlo.

The Endless Chain by William Slavens McNutt (Greenberg, 112 East 19th St., New York, $2). A novel of "America on rubber tires."

The Ache of Beauty by A Romantic Realist (Arthur H. Stockwell, 29 Ludgate Hill, London E.C. 4, 75c., Sincere, but rhetorical and banal verses.

Souvenir of Weyburn Amateur Plays by R. W. Goodrich (Author, Weyburn, Sask., 25c). The future of the theatre in Canada unquestionably lies with the community groups; and it is encouraging to learn from this pamphlet that the small city of Weyburn has been witnessing a dozen first rate plays staged by local talent. The plays are of every sort and description from Shakespeare and Gilbert and Sullivan to "Grumpy." Doubtless this publication will put Mr. Goodrich into touch with secretaries of other clubs to their mutual advantage.

American Library Association (The Secretary, Chicago). I am in receipt of 3 or 4 pounds of reading matter resulting from the annual meeting of this Association in Philadelphia October 4th to 9th, 1926. There is the Annual Report by the Secretary, of Chicago—no street address given. There is a handy illustrated guide to Philadelphia, the gift of the Wanamaker Store, a souvenir booklet put out by the Free Library of Philadelphia; an illustrated book about Philadelphia put out by the Chamber of Commerce, etc., etc., etc.

The Northcliffe Collection (Dominion Archives, Ottawa, 464 pages). This is a book describing, and quoting from, the papers of General Robert Monckton and Brigadier-General Townshend, presented to the Dominion of Canada by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, as a memorial to his brother, Lord Northcliffe.

The Road Round Ireland by Padraic Colum (Macmillan, Toronto, $4.50). Delightful travel book, copiously illustrated. One of the best things of this kind.

Sea Fog by J. S. Fletcher (Macmillan, Toronto, $2). The murder is committed at a lonely mill in England. The mystery is solved in the last chapter.

Monsieur of the Rainbows by Vingie E. Roe (Gundy, Toronto, $2). Pretty story of a cultured tramp in California, who blunders into a movie outfit, which gives him the opportunity to father some of the young actors. A kindly old gentleman is out to win the hearts of readers.

The Distressed Maritimes by John Clarence Webster (Ryerson, Toronto, 35c). In Essay No. 35, the author forsakes the theological themes that yield most material to the series, and makes a study of educational and cultural conditions, which is very fitting, too, in view of the services to education in Canada performed by Egerton Ryerson, from whom The Ryerson Press takes its name.

O Genteel Lady! by Esther Forbes (Allen, Toronto, $2). In the mid-nineteenth century an American girl goes to Boston to seek her fortune, and is drawn into the literary world, later proceeding to Europe where she associates with the celebrities of the time. Of such material is this novel woven.

Kyra Kyralina by Panait Istrati, with a Preface by Romain Rolland. Translated from the French by James Whitall. Published in New York by Alfred A. Knopf. Imported into Canada by The Macmillan Company; and Here We Are! ($2.50). The three connected short stories do not make a novel-length book, but have been spaced and padded out to look like one. The author is telling of some of his own strange experiences. The son of a Greek smuggler and a Roumanian peasant, he knew no French in 1917 when he went to Paris, where he attempted suicide in 1921 unsuccessfully. Since then, under the patronage of Rolland, he has learned French, in which his literary work is composed. It sounds promising.

Candle Flame (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto). Mrs. Sheard of Toronto is too well known a writer to need any introduction. Since the descriptive matter on the jacket fails to say just how many previous volumes she has published, I cannot say positively, but

(See also page 12)

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Travel Problems

by The Globe-Trotter

WHERE can I go? How long will it take? What will it cost? If we are thinking of travelling, we no doubt ask ourselves one or more of these questions. "How far is it?" belongs to a by-gone day when distance was measured in miles instead of hours. Time and cost are the biggest questions now, but it would seem that altogether too much concern is given by the uninitiated to the latter. During the past half century, not only has travel been made very much easier, more expeditious and safer, but costs have been reduced in like degree, so that today it is within almost everyone's power to obtain an occasional change of environment and climate or to travel for the mere pleasure and thrill of doing so.

Perhaps the greatest contributing factor to this travel cost reduction has been the development of the organized tours, in which practically every transportation interest is concerned. Routes covering salient and interesting points are outlined and as the demand for inclusion in the parties increases, the cost per individual correspondingly declines, with the result that low party rates are established that make possible for many persons tours that would otherwise be beyond their means. One Canadian Company, for instance, offers a month's cruise of the West Indies with all necessary expenses included for $300.00. Nine hundred dollars will take one around the Mediterranean, and for $1,800 one can see the world in four months. Add perhaps, a third of these amounts for personal expenditures, and even then one has a very low comparative figure. A few weeks ago we outlined a two weeks' holiday trip to the Bermudas for a man in the Niagara Peninsula. He was very surprised to learn that it could be obtained for less than $300.

SACRED DEER AT NARA, JAPAN
In the Shinto Shrine at Nara is kept the great Bronze Buddha, considered one of the finest examples of early Japanese art. It is evidence of the early development of Japanese skill in casting large subjects in bronze.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we note the increase in tours devoted to "seeing Canada first". The latest organization to come into this field is the New Outlook, the official organ of the United Church, which plans an "all-expenses" tour to the Western coast, taking in all principal cities and famous resorts for $330.00 next year.

While we may prefer to travel independently, we must acknowledge our debt to the party tourist who enables the transportation, hotel and other catering interests to serve us at a cost which is not exorbitant.

* * *

C. F. C., Oshawa. The sleeping-car would be all right for your father as far as it goes, but towards the end of the journey, when the sleeping car is dropped, you will find it easier to use a stretcher in the baggage car. This can be arranged by the agent at Oshawa. As for your other enquiry, it would be better to consult your medical adviser.

* * *

C. S. M., Picton. If you find it impossible to use your ticket, which I understand was issued by the Southern Pacific Railway at Los Angeles, within the time limit named in the contract, you should apply direct to the issuing line in Los Angeles for refund. Your application should be sent by registered mail and addressed to the traffic officer named in the contract. He should be informed explicitly why the ticket cannot be used within the time limit. Application for refund does not necessarily have to be made before the expiration of the ticket.

* * *

S. C. K., Norwich, Ont. Sixty-day return fare, Norwich to Winnipeg via Chicago and returning via Fort William and Toronto is $81.60 plus tax. This ticket is good for stop-over at any point en route within sixty days from the date of purchase.

* * *

H. B., Saskatoon. We cannot locate Clearwater, N.Y., on a railway. Will you please communicate further.

* * *

G. K. B., Welland. There are no steamship lines operating from Havana, Cuba, to a Canadian port, but the Ward Line has frequent sailings between Cuba and New York. You would require a passport as landing at an American port places you under the regulations of the U. S. Immigration Act.

* * *

J. B. A., Sydney, N.S. Canadian Pacific service to the Rouyn Via Angliers is temporarily discontinued, but a train is operated over the Canadian National Railways from Taschereau to Rouyn via rail to mileage twenty-nine and steamer. The train leaves Taschereau early each morning but at no fixed hour.

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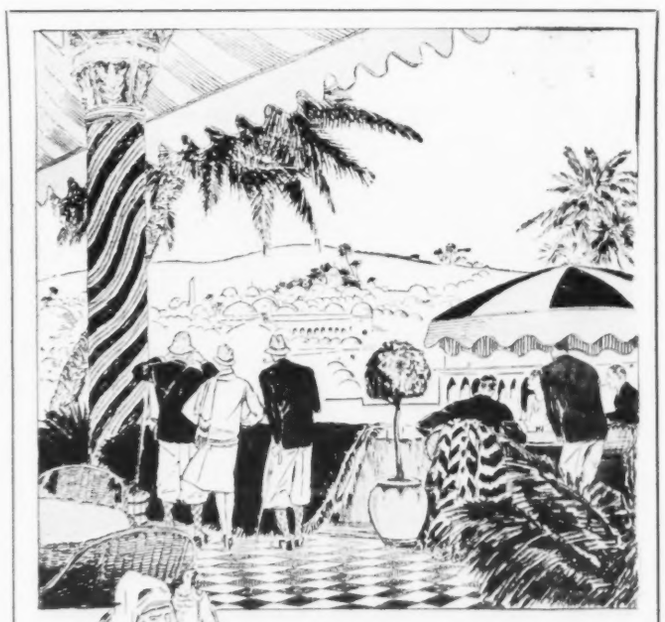

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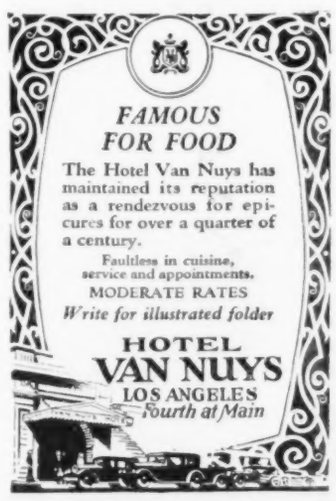

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* * *

C. B., Ste. Therese. Highland Inn closes September 15th, but there are various Algonquin Park resorts where you can obtain accommodation during the winter. "Bartlett Lodge" is situated just across the way from Algonquin Park Station. The winter season extends from December 15th to March 15th. At Mowatt Lodge on Canoe Lake one finds accommodation all the year round. You can secure guides and outfits at either of these places.

* * *

Esther S., Winnipeg. We are able to answer all your questions by quoting from an Illinois Central booklet. "The Isle of Pines, famous for its citrous fruits, lies about forty miles south of Cuba, and is reached by sea from New Orleans, or by rail from Havana to Batabano, thence by a short steamer voyage of sixty miles on the Caribbean Sea. The climate is almost perfect, the temperature seldom going below 58 or above 90 even in midsummer. The principal cities are Nuena Gerona, Santa Barbara and Santa Fe, where are located several mineral and bathing springs, which have long been famous for their curative properties. Good hotels with reasonable rates are to be found at these places, particularly at Santa Fe, and the best of fishing, sea bathing, golf and other sports." As you suggest it is most attractive.

* * *

G. C., Ottawa. You will be able to get through all right. Spring and fall are more attractive months than midsummer and midwinter, but each season has its special lure. Camping during the December-March period, however, is restricted to the inner Canyon region. The boulevard river drives are open, as are the South Wall trails, all year. The hotels are also open all year.

* * *

E. H. B., Port Credit. One way first class fare from Toronto to Zion, Ill., via Windsor to Chicago, is $20.09 plus 25c tax, or thirty-day return $38.58 plus 40c tax via the same route. Stop-over may be obtained not exceeding ten days at Detroit and Jackson on application to conductor.

* * *

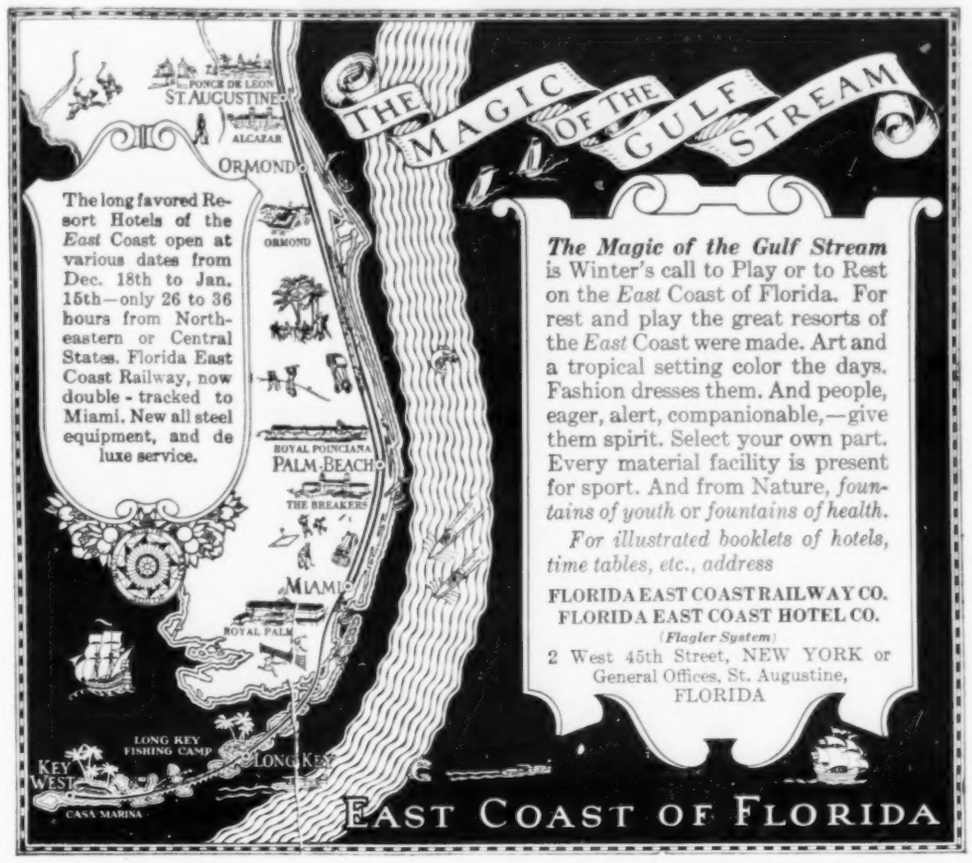
L. B., Woodstock. Yes! they can get a round trip fare from Winnipeg to Weston which will be good for up to 60 days. It is $76.60 plus the tax, which would be 80c.

* * *

L. W., Fredericton, N. B. Of the one hundred and fifty hotels in Miami Beach and Coral Gables, 75 per cent. were not damaged to any great extent. The year-round hotels are operating as usual, and all the attractions of this playground are available for you. The National Geographical Society, in a bulletin compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau reports, declares that hurricanes never occur during the winter months.

* * *

E. W. S., Detroit. Write to J. E. Parker, General Agent, Canadian Pacific Steamships in Toronto.



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DETROIT, MICH.
HOTEL TULLER

THE BOOKSHELF

I remember several. The price of this book is another thing that is not stated anywhere on it—why do some publishers appear to be so diffident about mentioning money?—but my guess is that it is priced around $1.25 or $1.50.

The British General Strike by Scott Nearing (Vanguard Press, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York. 30c.). The late strike is described and analyzed from the labor point of view; and the book includes a discussion of what labor should learn in the way of practical lessons from the strike.

She-Shanties by A. P. Herbert (T. Fisher Unwin, London, $1.50. Illustrated with drawings by A. K. Zinkeisen). Humorous, or rather "nonsense," verses, most of which are reprinted from "Punch." The hits are naturally very English.

John of Oregon by Dan Poling (Doran, Toronto, $2). An American war hero adventuring in Europe, wins the heart of one of the effete princesses.

The Law of Social Revolution by Scott Nearing and associates (Social Science Publishers, 106 West 31st St., New York. 60c. paper, $1.25 cloth). A study of present radical movements in the political and economic life of this century. Dr. Nearing is already well known for the radicalism of his own views.

The Legend of Beads by Marion E. Moodie (Author, 137 Northcliffe Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, 25c). This little fairy story, born out of botany, is intended to serve as a Christmas card and will answer admirably for the purpose, being both original and attractive. Miss Moodie has been a nurse for many years. Though her story is very short, and slight, it contains clear evidence that she possesses one of the rarest of literary creative gifts—the pure myth-making faculty, which Lionel Stevenson discusses in "Appraisals of Canadian Literature," and which I agree with him should be more in evidence in Canada than it is. It is therefore to be hoped that Miss Moodie will continue this work, and sometime ... ing out a collection of ... stories.

The Snake and the Sword by P. C. Wren (Longmans, Green, Toronto, $2). One of the earliest novels by Major Wren, first brought out in England in 1914 by Longmans, Green.

The Fardanic Smile by Ludwig Diehl (Allen, Toronto, $2.50). This is a novel based on the life of Heinrich Heine. Published in Germany under the title "Ahasuerus," it has now been rendered into English by Louise Collier Willcox. Heine's more popular songs are known in Canada, but few know anything of his real life. Different from English and French pseudo-biographies of the same class, authentic and readable. It should be popular.

Isabella Channrell by Maude Minnigerode (Ryerson Press, Toronto, $2). A light, humorous, colorful and wholly delightful novel of the Southern States before the American Civil War. It has a very pretty jacket that makes it particularly acceptable as a Christmas gift.

The Young Voltaire by Cleveland B. Chase (Longmans, Green, Toronto. Illustrated $3). This is a very interesting and accurate account of Voltaire's earlier career—particularly his residence in England intended to correct American misconceptions and remove American prejudices. I hope it does these laudable things that the author intended.

The Days of My Life by Sir H. Rider Haggard (Longmans, Green, Toronto. 2 large volumes, profusely illustrated with photographs $7.50 the set). Until I opened this autobiography I had not known what an interesting and varied life this famous author had had. The section on his experiences in South Africa is very entertaining, and the story of his friendship with Lang and correspondence with Stevenson is among those that have permanent literary-historic significance. But there is too much in the work to describe in a footnote like this.

The Convicted Criminal and his Re-establishment as a Citizen by Alfred E. Lavell (Ryerson, Toronto, $1). A very penetrating, sensible and valuable study on a live, man-to-man, and what steps are being taken, and should further be taken, to help them to correct mistakes and become responsible citizens. An illuminating and thoroughly worth-while book.

The Prostate Gland by Tilton Stone (Allen Rose & Co., 1133 Broadway, New York. $1.60). A technical treatise written by a doctor in untechnical language for the ordinary man. We shall carry an authoritative review—alas for the ordinary man.

J. S. FLETCHER
See review of Daniel Quayne on page 9 this issue.

had not yet had the time and energy and did not know when he would have * * * Rufus Hathaway was on deck, and pulled from his pocket the paper-covered first book by Binyon, published in 1890 * * * He also gave a thoughtful address in the Art Gallery, speaking out of the experience gained as keeper of the prints in the British Museum * * * Word comes down from Winnipeg that Dr. and Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Wade and Charles G. D. Roberts had a pleasant time at dinner together, which reminds me of the picture we ran a year ago of those three men hobnobbing in Allison's study. We earnestly hope the *raison d'etre* of these gatherings is nothing so ...ked as poker * * * A number of his Winnipeg friends gave Rev. Dr. John Maclean a dinner at the Royal Alexandra Hotel on October 30th to celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday. Sir James Aikins proposed a toast (presumably as President of the Canadian Bar Association) and Professor W. T. Allison (presumably as President of the Canadian Authors' Association) seconded it. My informant says: "The old man was in very fine fettle and made a delightful speech in reply." Knowing him, I am sure he did; and respectfully tender congratulations to my fellow lawyer and fellow author, not because he is so old, nor even because he is so radiantly alive, but because he has used his life so well and made its crowded years count for so much. Missionary and librarian, prolific writer, and a scientific authority of considerable repute, teacher and editor, completing the regular law course of Manitoba University in the 75th year of his life to equip himself better, he has set a record of energetic living and solid accomplishment that, had it served no other end, should set the youth of Canada an example of what can be in one lifetime * * * I was sorry to hear that Louis Blake Duff—McArthur's friend — had sold the Welland "Tribune-Telegraph" and hope this does not signify his retirement from journalism, for his exceptional talents were universally recognized at least among newspaper men. Only the day before I heard the news I was turning over his finely written and beautifully printed essay on "Muddiman: The First Editor," which he sent out last Christmas as one of a series of articles and craftsmanship, done, as he put it, for his soul's sake "for the pure joy of it, and without thought of gain." And truly these non-commercial enterprises of his resulted in lovely things, which did not in the least interfere with his being a shrewd editor and publisher.

W.H.P.

IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA

In sunny California this winter, hundreds of Easterners will again revel in the beauty of the orange groves and palms in that land of perpetual summer.

The attractions of California are manifold. It is recognized as one of the greatest outdoor playgrounds in the world, with an unsurpassed winter climate. The glory of its mountain scenery is indescribable. Deep sea fishing, motoring, golf and every other out-door recreation may be indulged in.

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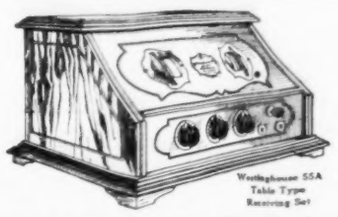

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"NINETEEN SIXTEEN . . . that was the year we all went together and bought father the scarf pin and lodge emblem. And Mother got the diamond bar pin, remember? But what *did* we give Alice and Ralph that year?'

HOW CLEARLY the *jewelled* gifts sparkle through the mists of memory! And how we treasure those tokens as years roll on. Long after commonplace presents are forgotten, precious jewells remain, a constant reminder of love and thoughtfulness.

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Not Like Other Boys

Fred is almost fourteen years old but he looks very small and he is so white that if it weren't for the bright blue in his eyes as he smiles up at you, it would be hard to distinguish his face from the sheets. Fred used to play ball at school like other boys, and run about, but there came a time when he had to stop. There was a pain in his chest and a cough came that he said used to nearly shake him to pieces. Fred's mother died at a hospital and his father married again. Now he is at the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children bravely taking the cure, and there is a pretty good chance, for they know just what to do for Fred and so many others like him. Your gift to the Hospital will be appreciated.

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HOWARD A. FOX, Proprietor.

REGATTA AT ST. DUNSTAN'S

The blind men from St. Dunstan's lately held their regatta at Putney Bridge. A nurse is here shown giving a competitor a hand with the oars.

Hunt to Enrich Museum

CARL E. AKELEY of the American Museum of Natural History, who is in Africa with Daniel E. Pomeroy and George Eastman collecting material to complete exhibits for the new African Hall of the Museum, describes his work in the following manner: "When last we wrote we were in the midst of the May rains. Well, they finally stopped. The Klipspringer group with accessories, paintings and animals was completed after six weeks of steady application, and Messrs. Eastman and Pomeroy's party, after a novitiate in the Kedong, was moved north to the Uaro Nyiro and Martin Johnson's country. We followed them on June 6, and overtook them on the edge of the northern frontier after they had had a successful hunt around the northern Uaro Nyiro. They got onyx, gerenuk, Grant's elk, etc., in the list of smaller mammals. They moved on to Marsabit after Mr. Eastman expressed his wish not to kill a giraffe for the water-hole group. He had seen them and photographed them and couldn't bear the thought of being responsible for the death of one.

We found a wonderful camp site ten miles north of the Uaro Nyiro in the desert, and there had three busy, happy and successful weeks. Three fine giraffe, oryx, Grevy and Grant's zebra and Grant's gazelle were all obtained for the water-hole group, for the background is a superb scene—a water pan shadowed by big acacia trees, and beyond it the big gray veldt stretching out to a far horizon line built up of spectacular mountains, one with a great rampart, sheer and impressive, another cathedral shaped, and all extending back into a great blue mysterious beyond. It is, perhaps, the one view which is characteristic of the northern frontier and is historic in landmark and primitive associations. It is through this gateway that Somali herders and trading caravans have come and gone for generations, in intermittent contact with the south. It is beyond this mountain wall that even to-day Abyssinian bandits plunder and kill. It is encompassed by this desert that a few fairly large herds of game still survive. It is, therefore, suggestive of a wild life and an untouched domain, amazingly, and unfortunately, rare in Africa to-day, certainly astoundingly rare in Kenya. But here, with alkaline water holes from twenty to sixty miles apart, and with nothing but thorn vegetation, white men have not been lured to investigate, to remain long, and to despoil."

"I have just come in from a two days' trip down the Tana," continued Mr. Akeley, "through a region I have known only as swarming with game, but I now find it a complete waste. There is only a pitiful remnant of the great Buffalo herds of the past and of the other game almost nothing. This is a condition we have found everywhere we have been in Kenya colony. I have not appreciated the absolute necessity of carrying on the African Hall, if it is ever to be done, as I now do after this painful revelation. The old conditions the story of which we want to tell, are now gone, and in another decade the men who knew it will all be gone. The unhappy remnant of the magnificent fauna of Kenya now has its ear attuned to the rattle and bang of the motor car, which carries the alleged sportsman in his mad chase across the veldt in the hope of having the honor of killing the last of a given species."

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Will not freeze at 50 below zero. It protected Commander Byrd when he flew over the North Pole. It is the recognized protection for oil, grease and electrical fires.

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Records show there is an increase in fires during cold weather months. Make sure your property is protected with equipment suited to Canada's climate. Write for chart showing characteristics of various types of fire extinquishers, when and where to use them

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The National implies association with the Canadian National Railways, which means that the patrons of this splendid train are sure of every travel comfort, provided in the Canadian National's own superior way.

The National leaves Toronto every day in the year at 9.00 p.m. and arrives at Winnipeg at 10.00 a.m. second day. The National travels via the shortest route to the west and carries finest equipment including standard and tourist sleeping cars and colonist cars, also dining cars and Radio-equipped compartment observation library car.

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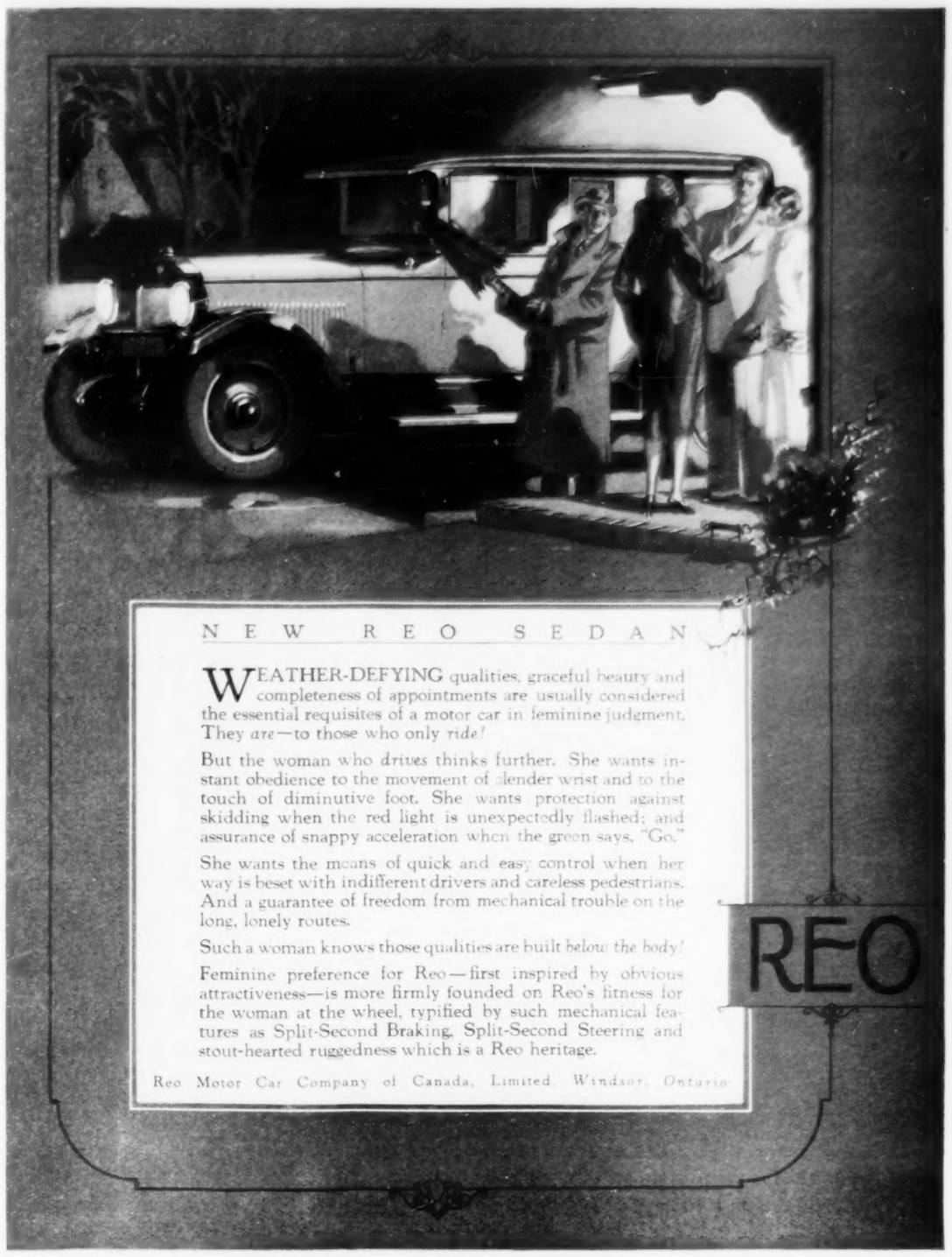

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WEATHER-DEFYING qualities, graceful beauty and completeness of appointments are usually considered the essential requisites of a motor car in feminine judgment. They *are*—to those who only *ride!*

But the woman who *drives* thinks further. She wants instant obedience to the movement of slender wrist and to the touch of diminutive foot. She wants protection against skidding when the red light is unexpectedly flashed; and assurance of snappy acceleration when the green says, "Go."

She wants the means of quick and easy control when her way is beset with indifferent drivers and careless pedestrians. And a guarantee of freedom from mechanical trouble on the long, lonely routes.

Such a woman knows those qualities are built *below the body!*

Feminine preference for Reo—first inspired by obvious attractiveness—is more firmly founded on Reo's fitness for the woman at the wheel, typified by such mechanical features as Split-Second Braking, Split-Second Steering and stout-hearted ruggedness which is a Reo heritage.

REO

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It cleans your false teeth while you dress

No need to waste an instant with tooth brush or dentifrice.

Cleans False Teeth without Brushing

A few minutes' immersion in a solution of HYGEOL and water will clean them far more thoroughly and healthily than a tooth brush ever could

Not a bit of bother to the Hygeol cleansing method. As soon as you rise, slip the artificial teeth into a tumbler containing a solution of one part Hygeol to three parts of water. Just leave them in it while you dress. Then remove, rinse and wipe them. And there you are! Spotless, gleaming, germ-free teeth. Food particles and grease film gone. And the gold parts as brightly polished as the day they left the dentist's hands

Men and women who are able to sleep without their teeth may cleanse them overnight with a much milder solution—half a teaspoonful to a glass of water being sufficient. The same HYGEOL and water solution may be used for several days, if kept away from the light.

Many people will wish to immerse the teeth in a Hygeol solution, while undressing, to ensure an antiseptically clean mouth for the night. For men who smoke a lot, this is especially advisable. Rinse and reinsert the plates when ready to retire.

There is no safer home antiseptic than Wampole's HYGEOL. There is no better medium for treating cuts, wounds and abrasions. Medical authorities recommend it as a most effective mouth wash. It has a markedly curative effect on boils, pimples and all manner of skin eruptions.

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Send me without obligation; free sample bottle of Hygeol.*

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LEILA PRESTON
The gifted young Canadian pianist, who will give the first of a series of recitals at Conservatory Concert Hall on the night of Thursday, December 2nd.

MUSIC & DRAMA

AN ANNOUNCEMENT of unusual interest to local theatregoers and music lovers from the offices of E. Ray Goetz in the Empire Theatre Building, New York, brings the news that Senorita Meller, the noted Spanish diseuse, will appear here in her famous revue-recital at Massey Hall on Friday, Dec. 10th, at 9 p.m. This will be her first and only performance here.

In Spain they describe the art of Raquel Meller by calling her "El alma que canto"—"The Soul That Sings." In her interpretations and creations the soul of Spain is revealed. The most reticent and conservative of all European people, the Spanish, have cared little to be understood. Save through a few artists like Senorita Meller its quaintness, charm, romance, passion and pathos remain unknown. As one famous critic put it:

"She is the soul of music, the spirit of song, the flaming inspiration of the dance and unalloyed actress of a thousand pulsing masks."

* * *

THE Earl Carroll "Vanities," at the Royal Alexandra for the week commencing Monday, Nov. 29th, is the original production used at the Earl Carroll Theatre in New York during the thirteen months it ran there. The "Vanities" produced by Earl Carroll is very much a girly show, a musical revue with beauty as the keynote. The scenic production is massive, spectacular and ingenious. The company numbers a hundred people and is headed by Joe Cook, Fannie Heath and Johnny Dooley, and includes Ethel Dale, the girl with the most beautiful legs in the world; Irene French, the official "Miss Broadway of 1926"; Frances Marchant, principal dancer, and others.

* * *

MARY PICKFORD, who has made a score of screen masterpieces and brought pleasure to millions, has just completed a picture which is said by many critics to be the best of her career. The picture is "Sparrows," a United Artists Corporation release, and it comes to the Uptown theatre next week.

The role of Mama Mollie offers to Mary Pickford a splendid opportunity. At times she is an impish, mischievous little hoyden, and yet again the tender mother heart yearning over the sorrows of the babies and comforting them with stolen dreams and magic kisses.

There is no fine raiment for "The World's Sweetheart" in this picture, no gorgeous costumes nor fairy princes. Quainter than Annie Rooney, sweeter than ever, until the very end of the picture, she is tattered and torn, bare-legged, ragged, but radiant. There is not a dull moment in the story, and the picture is brimming with comedy. It has punch and thrills and suspense—everything a successful picture needs, and in addition it has the one and only Mary Pickford.

* * *

LIKE a ride on some ingenious mental "chute-the-chutes" will be the sensation attendant upon a visit to "The Bat" at the Gayety Theatre next week. Going from thrills to laughs and from sensations to more laughter, the trend of the mysterious plot will keep spectators on edge. Mysterious arms reach forth to throttle a victim and draw him back into some infernal recess; eerie sounds issue from unknown quarters, and just as the nerves are taut with suspense comes an incident of such ridiculous purport that gales of laughter relieve the tension—and then follows another and different thrill. Russ Carter and Mabelle Estelle will lead an efficient cast through the mysterious channels of sensational entertainment. No increase of prices for this engagement. A special musical programme will be offered by Don Romanelli and his Gayety theatre orchestra.

* * *

NEXT week at the Empire theatre the English Repertory Company will present "The Young Person in Pink," a most amusing comedy by Gertrude E. Jennings. Mrs. Clement Foster, a graduate of the Sargent school of New York, is assisting in the scenic effects. The exterior sets are being designed from photographs of our own beautiful High Park, taken especially for this production, which promises to be one of the novelties of the Theatre Guild season at the Empire.

Mrs. G. P. Huntley came up from New York to appear in this play, which has ten women's parts. There are only two men in the cast. The story concerns Leonora, the daughter of a Duchess, who, through overwork during the war, loses her memory. She is discovered at the opening of the play wandering about Hyde Park, getting into conversation with everyone, notably Lord Stevenage, whom she thinks

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The Greatest Reproducing Piano

That delightful hour just after dinner—when the family is gathered around a cheery log fire—how you will enjoy the Welte-Mignon then!

The Welte-Mignon makes such a simple problem of entertaining. A program by the great De Pachmann—an evening with the incomparable Paderewski — or perhaps a delightful impromptu dance, with the Welte-Mignon to furnish the music.

With the famous Welte-Mignon in your home you will possess the supreme instrument of its kind. The Welte-Mignon was the first reproducing mechanism pronounced perfect by the greatest artists. Today the Welte-Mignon provides the standard for all other reproducing actions.

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Peppy!

THE dash and snap of the smartest dance is in each sparkling glass of O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale.

It's as peppy as the Charleston itself. The delicacy of its colour, the fragrance of its bouquet and the subtlety of its flavour—all are quite entrancing.

Everywhere it's considered quite the smartest thing in beverage refreshment.

O'Keefe's Dry
GINGER ALE

171R

MISS MARJORIE VINCENT
Soprano, who is giving a recital at the Conservatory of Music Hall next Tuesday evening.

she knows. Gossips have it, of course, that this important personage was seen walking in the park with a young person in pink. Then follows an interesting story.

The Empire orchestra, under the direction of Mr. George Stewart, will render an atmospheric musical prelude to the play and will also play several selections during the interludes.

* * *

THE annual service in connection with St. Cecilia's Day will be held on Sunday evening, November 28th, at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The following compositions by British composers will be sung by the choir, a cappella: "O God of Hosts, the Mighty God" (Tye, 1500), "O Saviour of the World" (Goss, 1800), "Blessed be the God and Father" (S. S. Wesley 1810); Motet, "Blest Pair of Sirens" (Parry 1848).

* * *

SCOTT MALCOLM, talented young pupil of Paul Wells, will give his second piano recital of the season at the Conservatory Concert Hall on Friday evening, December 3. The programme will include the Ravel Sonatina; Beethoven Andante in F; Chopin Fantaisie and the Wagner-Liszt March from Tannhauser. An item of special interest on the programme will be the first performance of two movements from a piano Concerto which this young pianist has recently composed.

* * *

THE Second Senior Recital by students of the Toronto Conservatory of Music will take place on Monday evening next, November 29th. The programme will be contributed by the following, Daisy LaRush McAdam, Sara Barkin, Irene Fell, Muriel Bain, Ida Krehm, Kathleen Monk, Andrew McCloskey and George Bowley.

* * *

PALESTRINA'S "Stabat Mater" is the principal number on the programme of the National Chorus of Toronto for its twenty-fourth annual concert, which will be held in Massey Hall on January 27th next. This great work has not previously been performed in Canada and much interest attaches to its performance by the National Chorus under the baton of Dr. Albert Ham. Mme. Jeanne Gordon of the Metropolitan Opera Company is the guest artist with the Chorus this season. Mme. Gordon is one of the most distinguished operatic stars of the day and for several years while a student at Havergal College, Toronto, was the pupil of Dr. Ham.

* * *

AN INTERESTING recital of old and modern song will be given by Miss Marjorie Vincent, soprano, at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall next Tuesday evening. Miss Vincent, who is well known to Toronto audiences for her appearances in previous recitals and in Hart House plays, as well as in the local production of "The Beggar's Opera" when she played Polly, has recently returned from abroad. She will be assisted in her forthcoming concert by Mr. Leo Smith, 'cellist.

* * *

MME. DE KRESZ'S brilliant pupil, Miss Yvonne Hazlewood, played at Massey Hall on the 18th November, following an appearance in Hamilton on the 17th. Miss Ena Hamilton was heard in three important groups at the Women's Art Association monthly concert on the 16th, and Misses Virginia Knott and Winnifred MacMillan are giving a two-piano recital at the America Women's Club on Monday, November 22nd.

* * *

PAUL DOGUEREAU, French pianist, of whom the famous critic of Le Gaulois (Paris) said: "Doguereau possesses a magnificent touch and technique. His interpretations are eloquently expressive," and whose recent debut in Aeolian Hall was a brilliant success, plays the Liszt A Major Piano Concerto with the Orchestra on Tuesday next, November 30th. He will also play a Chopin and Debussy group at the end of the programme. It is predicted of Paul Doguereau, who at a very early age won prizes and distinctions at the Conservatoire of Paris, and who is now only eighteen years of age, that he is destined to become one of the world's greatest pianists. The orchestra numbers are Mendelssohn's Overture, "Fingal's Cave," and the Haydn Symphony No. 2, D Major.

* * *

AN INTERESTING pupils' recital was given at the home of Mme. Norah Drewett de Kresz recently, at which the Beethoven C major concerto, the Saint-Saens Variations on a Beethoven Theme for two pianos, a Bach French Suite, and Mozart Rondo for two pianos, and a Sonatine by Reger were played. The clever performers were Misses Winnifred MacMillan, Virginia Knott, Ena Hamilton, Muriel Thordson, Isabel Forman and Rose Bluenstein.

GWYNETH SAMPSON, a gifted graduate of the Sternberg School of dancing, has joined the faculty of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music. Miss Sampson has already taught with much success at Appleby College, Oakville, and Bishop Bethune School, Oshawa.

* * *

BEFORE a large and appreciative audience on Tuesday evening last, an excellent rendition of Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden" was given by Mrs. Daisy LaRush McAdam, soprano, Mrs. Maude Bingham, contralto, Mr. Victor Arlidge, tenor, and Mr. Allister Haig, baritone, the quartette of Deer Park United Church, under the direction of Mr. Dugald C. M. Henderson, organist and choirmaster. The Oriental setting of this beautiful work necessitates very careful treatment and the artists did full justice to its many nuances. The first part of the programme consisted of piano solos, "Gavotte," Gluck-Grahms; "Nocturne," Chopin, and "Military Polonaise" Chopin, which were given a masterly interpretation by Mr. Henderson, and the Grieg Violin Sonata, which was brilliantly rendered by Mrs. Kae Archer Finlayson and Mr. Henderson.

* * *

FOR some time past the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music, through its secretary, Captain J. S. Atkinson, has been endeavoring to interest the Male Choirs of Ontario in the establishment of an Association along the lines of the recently organ-

MISS DAYE DAWNE
Who will have an important role in The Young Person in Pink, next week's production at the Empire.

ized Associated Glee Clubs of America, which has been so successful in the United States, and on Wednesday last twelve representatives of Ontario Choirs met Captain Atkinson and launched the Ontario Association of Glee Clubs. Those attending the meeting were Fred James, manager of the Ottawa Temple Male Choir; L. I. Unitt, conductor of the General Motors Choir of Oshawa; G. T. Harries, conductor of The Queen City Male Chorus of Toronto; Roy Shantz, conductor of The Philharmonic Choir of Kitchener and Waterloo; Peter Wilson, conductor of The Stratford Male Choir; Fred L. Plant, conductor of The Toronto Club and Printing House Craftsmen's Male Chorus; Guy E. Dingle, president of Harmony Male Choir of Toronto; Fred Thomas, conductor, East End Welsh Male Choir of Toronto; A. E. Parker, vice-president, E. R. Bowles, conductor, D. S. Linden, vice-president and asst. conductor, and F. A. Ross, secretary, of the Toronto Male Chorus. Enthusiastic support was also promised from the Male Choirs of London, St. Thomas, Peterborough and Lindsay, who were unable to send representatives.

* * *

A NUMBER of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools have secured the services of J. H. Cameron, the Toronto elocutionist, for their annual entertainment.

AN INTERESTING volume, "Famous Bands of the British Empire," has lately come to hand. It is published by J. E. Hull, of London, England, and is the work of Lieut. Alfred E. Zealley, bandmaster of the 9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto, and Lieut. James Orde Hume, of Holloway, England. The purpose of the volume is to give brief, historical records of the recognized bands of the Empire, including those of Canada, and it succeeds very attractively in its purpose. It contains a highly interesting historical sketch of the evolution of the military band by Col. J. A. C. Somerville, C.M.G., C.B.E., late Commandant of the Royal Military School of Music. Profusely illustrated with photographs it makes a very handsome appearance.

* * *

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN is said to have done another Christopher Columbus in discovering another prima donna, Miss Ethel Louise Wright, who he found in Redpath's Chatauqua. We have heard of discovering theatrical talent in almost every quarter, but this seems to be the first instance that the Chatauqua has been invaded. Miss Wright hails from St. Louis, where her father is a prominent architect. She is said to have a voice of flute-like melody and makes a dashing and convincing Rose-Marie.

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SOLDIER BOYS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO

Recently discovered interesting picture of volunteers who enlisted in the 15th Regiment, Argyle Light Infantry, Belleville, Canada, on the eve of the Fenian invasion of 1866, photographed after return from Prescott, where they assisted in the defence of the St. Lawrence boundary. Top row—Jos. P. Reeves, Alex. P. Copeland, Richard Fox, Edw'd Holden, Second row—Pat. Nulty, J. Frith Jeffers, Tom Hackett, Jas. Jamieson, H. Dupont. Third row—Geo. M. Stewart, Sid. Savage.

Courtesy of John M. Copeland.

Wreck of the Laurentic

DETAILS of the heroic efforts—extending over seven years—which resulted in the recovery of more than £5,000,000, mostly in gold bars, from the wreck of the liner *Laurentic*, have recently been published. The *Laurentic* was sunk by a mine off Lough Swilly in January, 1917, and the salvage of the bullion, which was urgently needed at the time, was entrusted to Commander C. C. C. Damant, R.N. The vessel lay in 120 feet of water, and on March 14th of that year the first box of five gold bars was sent to the surface. "It looked," as Damant said, "as if a few weeks would see a job done which actually spread itself over seven weary years." Gales sprang up, and down below the action of the water was such that decks were piled on decks. The whole ship was found, when examination was possible, to have been shut up like a concertina. The heavy gold had made its way down to the lowest depths of the sea floor. The problem was no longer one of removing gold boxes, for the once proud *Laurentic* had ceased to be a ship. She was just a litter of crushed and tangled metal sprayed about on the sea floor, and the gold bars, escaping in their wooden boxes, were no longer in one closed sealed room, but in 3,000 pockets wherever they had fallen or crept. At every gale the Atlantic swell churned and broke the tangled mass of steel more and more and redistributed the gold hidden within it and beneath it.

Seeing that he could no longer remove the gold in bulk from the wreck, Commander Damant had to contemplate the removal of the wreck from the gold by cutting right down through it and by clearing a way to the bottom of it, and then picking up the gold bar by bar. This was accomplished, and by the end of August, 542 bars, valued at about £920,000, had been brought up. The pocket of gold exhausted itself in 1919. Winter gales followed. The two succeeding years were almost blank as regards gold. By the end of 1921 so much of the wreck's structure had been blown away and brought to the surface that the salvers had burrowed right through the ship from top to bottom as she lay and reduced the steel scrap heap to a semblance of order. In the spring of 1922, when the first diver went down, he actually saw a number of gold bars sticking up out of the sand. Powerful hose pipes were used by the divers, who could thus drive away sand and stones with the nozzle in one hand, while with the other they felt for the gold. By September, 1924, when the operations ended, all but twenty-five of the bars had been accounted for. It was as if Commander Damant had flung Father Neptune a consolatory *pourboire* of £42,500, after dragging £5,416,000 out of his grip. As to the transport of the gold to London, when a quarter of a million or so had accumulated in a destroyer, arrangements would be made for the vessel to run over to a convenient port, where a representative of the Bank of England would appear with lorries and take it off to the train.

Decisive Factor in War

THE decisive factor in the next war will be a terrible and mysterious "something" not yet taught in military academies or discussed in peace societies, stated Professor Edwin Emery Blossom, Director of the Science Service, Washington, at the recent American Conference on International Problems and Relations. "Wars are no longer fights between armies," he said, "they are contests between peoples. Now-a-days the battle is not to the strong but rather to the ingenious. The decisive factor in the next war may be as unexpected as cavalry were to the Aztecs or muskets to the Indians. Against such unknowables neither military preparedness nor treaties of peace can protect in advance. The most effective preparedness is scientific research and industrial development in general. In estimating belligerent assets, horse power of a country counts for more than man power. The most effective fighting force of a nation may be composed of men deficient in courage and defective in physique. Resourcefulness is even more important than resources. The issue of a conflict may depend more upon the engineer and the inventor than upon the strategist or the soldier. Modern warfare, therefore, like modern manufacture, might serve as a kind of intelligence test between peoples, were it not for the fact that nations, like students, cheat in examinations. They loan their minds out as they loan out their money. The redskins of America, who belonged culturally to the Stone Age were often armed with better rifles than our soldiers, and the Russians use artillery and airplanes that they could never invent.

Now-a-days fighting is carried on with chemical formulas, and the nation that invents the best one wins. That Germany was able to hold out so long against the encircling armies was due less to Hindenberg than to Haber, who discovered how to extract nitrogen from the air that blew over the blockade. "Armament reduction is a side issue of the main problem of securing and maintaining an orderly world," General John F. Ryan, formerly Commander of the Twenty-seventh Division, told the conferee. "To make of armament reduction a major objective is to put the cart before the horse. The people of the world do not bear the heavy burdens of taxation for armament maintenance because they enjoy the ownership of armament. They pay the bills because of fear of the consequences of unpreparedness."

SOMEWHERE IN FLORIDA

To be somewhere in Florida or the Gulf Coast, where the sun is always shining, where the golden oranges hang in clusters on the trees, the palms stir gently to the warm breezes and "where the sweet magnolia blooms," is the thought in the minds of hundreds of Canadians every winter.

This year there will be the usual exodus to the south. When Canadians at home are skating and skiing, those in the south will be surf-bathing, sun bathing on the warm sands, deep-sea fishing, golfing, etc.

When making arrangements for the trip south, consult any agent of the Canadian National Railways for particulars of service. Winter tourist fares are now in effect, valid to return up to June 15th, and good for stopover at all important points.

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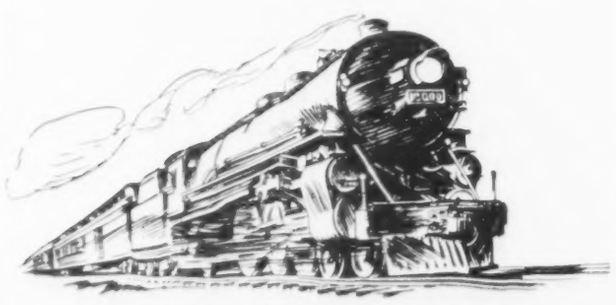

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SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 27, 1926

Looking West for Trade

Orient's Billion People Awakening With Increasing Needs, Many of Which Canada Can Fill if She is Alive to Possibilities — Foreign Trade Vital to Dominion and Foreign Policy Should Therefore be Different from That of United States

By George Digby

TO EPITOMISE Canada's progress during the last 50 years, one might say with truth: Never has so much been accomplished by so few in so short a time. Statistics tell us that one Canadian produces more saleable commodities, including service and other intangible assets, than any other national unit. The per capita productivity of Canadians is high because they have utilized the potentialities of their country. Herein lies Canada's strength and weakness, a statement which needs qualification. A small population means a small domestic market, and of necessity if production is to be maintained, a greater reliance upon external markets. In a vast country like Canada, where transport is almost invariably the deciding factor in economic matters, the vital question arises: Where do Canada's future markets lie? To the north? No! The future lies East, West and South, and the last may for present purposes be omitted. East or West? And the answer is West!

Across the Atlantic are the highly industrialized nations of Europe that are not to be considered as large markets for Canadian manufactures. Even as buyers of Canadian raw materials they are likely to become less important to Canada. As witness the recently formed European steel cartel, Europe is stiffening her back. This continent's share of European trade is destined to grow less.

Across the Pacific are 1,013,000,000 people, Asiatics mostly, arising from the lethargy of centuries. Great nations, that were great before the Christian era, are being re-born. Occidental civilization, creating new needs, is permeating the walls of mediaevalism and conservatism with which these people have surrounded themselves. Habits of life and manners, dating back to the very mists of antiquity, are giving place to the Western and the new.

The Asia of today has discarded primitive methods of weaving for the looms of Manchester; the internal combustion engine is supplanting the coolie and bullock as a means of transport; Chinese pigtails have given place to western felt hats. Western education is creating a demand for western luxuries. With the demand for these things has arisen a demand for a higher scale of living. One of the greatest changes (and most important to Canada) is in diet. Rice, the staple diet of Asiatics for centuries, is being supplanted steadily by wheat, eaten in the form of macaroni.

One billion—one thousand millions of people are changing their habits of life. As an illustration of the immensity of this figure, if every person in Asia spent one cent per day on Canadian goods their combined bill at the end of one year would be $3,697,450,000, or three times Canada's total yearly exports at the present time. Or again, if the average Asiatic purchases from Canada were as high as the Englishman's, Canada's exports to Asia would reach the staggering total of $11,446,900,000. Every man, woman and child in the British Isles last fiscal year spent $11.30 on Canadian goods and produce. These suppositions are purely fanciful and wholly unlikely of achievement, but they illustrate the boundless possibilities of a country entering into trade relations with Asia's teeming millions.

Canada has never, like England, Germany, France, Russia, the United States, Japan and other countries, contributed to the internal disruption of China, whose 450,000,000 people have much the same feelings towards those countries as Antonio must have had towards Shylock. This is not the place for a dissertation on China's financial difficulties, but let it suffice to say that the foreign powers in treaty relations with China for the last century have rendered her a great disservice. The story of greed and corruption is a matter of historical fact. Canada has taken no part in Chinese affairs, and Canadians trading with the Chinese have nothing to live down, and no prejudices to overcome.

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A DETERMINED effort to secure a substantial share of Asiatic trade would well repay Canada. Let us examine what has been achieved recently without any very serious effort. Canadian exports to countries across the Pacific during the 12 months ended July amounted to $112,272,105, an increase of 61.3 per cent. over the previous 12 months. Now look at the picture from another angle:

	CHINA	JAPAN	BRIT. INDIA
Population	448,000,000	80,704,000	319,160,000
Imports	$850,000,000	$1,227,997,000	$822,160,000
Imports per capita	$1.89	$15.80	$2.57
Imports from Canada	$26,269,000	$38,542,000	$3,288,000
Imports from Canada as per cent. of total imports	3.1%	3%	0.4%

Canada's share of the import trade of the three great countries of Asia amounts then only to 3.1, 3, and 0.4 per cent. respectively. In Asiatic trade Canada has made nothing like the strides that have been made by Australia.

During the 12 months ended July, 1925, Canadian exports to India, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, China and Japan amounted to $32,011,149. Australian exports to these same countries in approximately the same period were $89,277,620, or nearly three times as much. In the subsequent 12 months the Canadian exports jumped owing to heavy wheat buying, but other commodities were almost stationary. The later figures for Australia are not available.

There are those who may argue that the buying-power of Asia's millions is so low that their custom would not repay the seeking. It is an obvious criticism, but one that will not hold water. The scale of living and consequently the buying-power of the people of Asia is increasing by leaps and bounds. In fact it is not too much to say that the scale of living in many parts of Asia is as high as that at present obtaining in some European countries. The Japanese artisan, whose wage before the war was between $10 and $15 per month, now draws between $60 and $80 per month, or quite as much as his European counterpart. The average wages of China, for all classes, are estimated to have increased between 200 and 300 per cent. since 1913. In India wages have risen about 150 per cent. People who formerly lived practically by barter, as they did in the remoter districts of Asia (and in some cases today as well), now have a small cash surplus at the end of each month which is spent largely on imported luxuries. The amount is still small per capita, even infinitesimal when compared with our own waste on luxuries, but when multiplied by one billion becomes a sum which staggers the imagination.

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IN VILLAGES of Mongolia, Thibet, China, Burma, Siam, India, Indo-China, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, and even Afghanistan and the Turkestans, great changes are taking place with the forecast of greater changes to come. The village stores, which a few years ago confined themselves entirely to native produce, now offer a variety of goods comparable to a Canadian village store. Things unheard of a few years ago are today regarded as necessities. Even the poorest dress themselves in Manchester cottons, smoke imported cigarettes, feed their children on condensed milk from Canada, United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Switzerland. Enterprising German and United States firms give them gramophone music and songs in their own languages. Travelling showmen attract crowds with antique cinematograph films. Village stores carry stocks of Canadian canned salmon, Norwegian sardines, Swedish matches, British cotton thread, synthetic German brandy, beers from three or four countries, Argentine beef, multifarious perfumes and perfumed soaps. No Chinese housewife is satisfied unless she has a sewing machine. Electricity is making great strides, and in countries with mighty rivers falling from the world's highest mountain ranges, a boundless vista is opened to the possibilities of hydro-electric development, which would create a demand for electrical appliances and machinery, which Canada could supply. One might continue in this strain indefinitely.

One things stands out clearly. If Canada enters the Asiatic market with both feet a market will be created to set at rest forever the fear of over-production. One item alone should repay Canada many times over for the time and effort expended—newsprint. Education is spreading in Asia; newspapers are springing up every day to cater to a horde of one billion people who are thirsting, ravening for knowledge. Nine times the population of the entire Continent of North America could and will demand newsprint in quantities that will make Canada's present exports look small.

The eyes of Canada are already turned westward to the Pacific. The flow of migration, trade and their concomitants, is from the East to the West. Everything is in Canada's favor. What Australia has done and is doing, Canada can do.

For every pound of Canadian butter sold in Asia there are ten pounds of Australian butter. Australian canned milk is better known than Canadian. Australian beef, mutton, hams, bacon, jams, preserves, dried fruits, canned fruits, biscuits and many other articles are all better known and more widely used than their Canadian counterparts. Canadian goods of the same type are of as high quality, and have the added advantage of much better shipping facilities. Australian produce has to pass through the tropics from south to north, making shipments at all times expensive and difficult. Canada is nearer to most of the Asiatic markets by virtue of quicker steamship communication and more frequent sailings. But Australia has overcome these difficulties and has fought for the foothold she has obtained in Asia. Surely Canada can do the same?

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNIUS.

FINE NEW C.P.R. PIER FOR VANCOUVER

Growth of the Port of Vancouver to proportions that put it on a level with the major harbors of the world is indicated by the opening of the new Canadian Pacific Railway Pier. The pier sheds are 109 feet wide and lie on either side of a central depressed track area containing four tracks. A two-storey headhouse the full width of the pier is located at the shore end and this provides storage space and driveways into the sheds, while the upper floor has passenger handling facilities, baggage room and office and store rooms for the company's steamship services. Two railway tracks and one travelling gantry crane will run along the deck outside of the sheds on each side of the Pier. Four depressed tracks will be located on the fill in the centre of the Pier for the handling of freight to and from the sheds. Continuous sliding doors will be installed on both sides of the sheds so that freight may be taken directly through the sheds from ships' slings to cars. Two columns supporting the roof on the inboard side of the shed have been set back 12 feet from the line of these doors to avoid the necessity of closely spotting cars. Eight marine elevators will be installed on the Pier—three on each side and two on the outboard end. These elevators will be of what is known on the Pacific Coast as the "Barlow" type, being so constructed that when the elevator is lowered, an apron will project out into the sideport of a ship lying alongside, thus enabling freight to be moved directly from the ship to the dock by means of trucks. Most of the coastwise boats load and unload from their side ports, while the ocean going steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with the exception of the "Empress of Australia", use side ports for the loading and unloading of silk and of baggage. The deck above these Barlow elevators will be constructed of a steel bridge, which will carry two railway tracks and one crane rail. Mechanism will be provided so that these bridges may be hoisted vertically a distance of 15 feet, thus clearing the elevator shafts for the operation of the elevator. Two ten-ton baggage elevators connecting the main deck with the baggage room on the upper deck of the headhouse will be installed. On the viaduct there will also be installed one twenty-ton team elevator with a platform approximately 12 by 35 feet.

Palm in Silver Production Goes to British Columbia

Mines of Northern Ontario Produce 9,500,000 Ounces of Silver as Compared With 10,500,000 Ounces in Pacific Coast Province—But Gold Mining Waxes Apace and Restores Balance to Ontario

By J. A. McRae

THE glory that once belonged to Cobalt is on the wane. The laurels which go with leadership now pass to the Pacific coast. The mines of Northern Ontario are now producing less silver than are the mines of British Columbia.

Those who have known Cobalt throughout all of its days; and, more particularly, those who were familiar with the massive bodies of native silver in the veins of that world-famous camp, are likely to find it difficult to realize that old age has crept across the path of Cobalt.

Nevertheless, the data which has been gathered by the correspondent of SATURDAY NIGHT is such as to indicate an output this year of not more than 9,500,000 ounces of silver from Northern Ontario, and with a production of at least 10,500,000 ounces from British Columbia.

Individual comparison of output from the mines is even more in favor of British Columbia. While Nipissing and Mining Corporation of Canada struggle to maintain output at over 2,000,000 ounces a year, it is evident that the Sullivan mine in British Columbia will produce over 4,000,000 ounces this year, and with 3,000,000 ounces from the Premier mine. Even the Mayo district in the Yukon has a mine, the Treadwell Yukon Company, which this year will produce about 2,700,000 ounces of silver.

These observations should not be misconstrued. *No one should gather the impression that silver mining is soon to pass from the industrial picture in Northern Ontario.* Indeed, even now, the progress being made in Gowganda and South Lorrain gives promise of a prosperous silver mining industry for many years to come—possibly for decades.

It is in the central part of Cobalt where the march of time has left a mere skeleton of the lusty camp of old. From among that once great array of silver producing mines in Cobalt, all that remain are Nipissing, Mining Corporation, and O'Brien. It is true that McKinley-Darragh still hangs on, but the mine is soon to close. It is also true that other efforts are being made, including Cobalt-Contact, Peterson-Cobalt, Victory Silver, and new efforts of O'Brien and Mining Corporation along the easterly side of the camp. However, the entire picture of Cobalt as it stands to-day is a mere dwarf of that of the days of old.

Nor is this to be wondered at. Since 1904 the mines of this district have yielded over 370,000,000 ounces of silver. The operating companies have had revenue of over $250,000,000. The shareholders of the companies have received over $101,000,000 in dividends.

***

THE value of Cobalt to the Dominion of Canada has been quite incalculable. For nearly a quarter century, distinguished and influential visitors were attracted to that little grey town nestled among the Cobalt hills. Travellers found their way there from almost every part of the world. Up to that time, no mining camp had gone so far toward advertising the mining possibilities in Canada. Capital in large volume was attracted from United States and Great Britain.

As a consequence of the success at Cobalt, the prospectors and pioneers commenced to investigate the hills which lay just beyond. This curiosity led to discoveries on which is based the gold mining industry which has now eclipsed Cobalt even in its greatest days of glory.

(Continued on Page 25)

Settlers That Stay Settled

By F. A. Carman

SEVERAL circumstances combine to bring the immigration problem to the front at the present time. We have recently had a visit from Lord Clarendon, Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Scheme, who has expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress made in the co-operative colonization scheme between the Canadian and British governments. Coincident with the formation of the new King government a new minister has been placed in charge of the Department of Immigration in the person of Robert Forke, former leader of the Progressive party and himself an immigrant from Scotland. Then the Imperial Conference is meeting in London during the present month, and among the questions considered there, that of the settlement of British people in the Dominions has had an important place. The distribution of surplus population to the overseas Dominions is a vital question with the British authorities. The colonization and settlement of her lands is an outstanding factor in Canada's national development.

The immigration problem may be studied from many angles. One of the vital questions is whether the immigrants who come to us will remain in the country. Figures which have been published officially indicate that during the decade between the last two censuses Canada lost by emigration 1,297,740 out of a total immigration of 1,728,921 during that period. The official statement, which was published in the Canada Year Book, has caused much controversy and had a great deal to do with throwing the problem of the exodus into sharp relief.

There is another side of the picture on which statistics have something to say. It is possible to test by recorded figures the proportion of different groups of immigrants who have stayed in Canada. This calculation is based on census and immigration returns covering a period of twenty-one years. An analysis of these figures gives the following results:

Of the total British immigrants who have come to us in that period, 64% have remained with us.

Of the total American immigration, 23% have remained with us.

Of the total other Foreign immigration, 48% have remained with us.

These percentages are somewhat startling and it may be well to back them up with exact figures. That is not difficult. The reports of the Immigration Department provide information as to the number of immigrants who have come into the country. The census of 1921 contains particulars as to the birth places of the immigrants still in Canada. It shows also the years in which they came to the country. Thus it is possible to arrive at the number of those who came to Canada between 1900 and 1921 and who are still here. The method of arriving at this result is shown in the following table:

British Immigrant Arrivals 1900-1921		1,328,672
British Born Population—Census 1921	1,065,454	
Deduct those in Canada prior to 1900	195,239	870,215
British Immigrants who left Canada or 34% of total arrivals		458,457
United States Immigrant Arrivals 1900-1921		1,375,051
U. S. Born Population—Census 1921	374,024	
Deduct those in Canada prior to 1900	53,109	320,915
U. S. Immigrants who left Canada or 77% of total arrivals		1,054,136
Other Foreign Immigrant Arrivals 1900-1921		897,483
Other Foreign Born Population—Census 1921	516,258	
Deduct those in Canada prior to 1900	83,725	432,533
Other Foreign Born Immigrants who left Canada or 52% of total arrivals		464,950
Total Immigrants Arrivals 1900-1921		3,601,206
Total Immigrant Born Population—Census 1921	1,955,736	
Deduct those in Canada prior to 1900	332,073	1,623,663
Total Immigrants who left Canada or 55% of total arrivals		1,977,543

The logic of these figures could not be difficult to follow. They do not, of course, include children born in Canada of immigrant parents. They include only the immigrants themselves. The figures for 1921 are the number of those still living at the time the census was taken, and, therefore, the table does not allow for deaths that may have occurred among the immigrants after their arrival in Canada. To this extent there is need for correction. But in this regard, even, there is no difference in the treatment of the different groups. As between

(Continued on Page 25)

ELEVENTH Lesson (This lesson is not to be taken seriously as it is the philosophy of a failure.) "But the thing is," said Herbert Pocket, "that you look about you. That's the grand thing. You are in a counting-house, you know, and you look about you. Then the time comes when you see your opening. And you go in, and you swoop upon it and you make your capital, and then there you are! When you have once made your capital, you have nothing to do but employ it."—Dickens' "Great Expectations."

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GOLD & DROSS

A MODEST FINANCIAL WIZARD OFFERS FORTUNE

J. J., Jarvis, Ont. The letter which Mr. Suddes, President of the Exchange International Limited, 125½ Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, has written you under date of November 16th, advising you to pay $25.00 per share for Exchange International Limited, "as it will be selling at $50.00 or more on the 1st of January, 1927," should be enough in itself to lead you to place your business elsewhere. I suppose they can offer these shares at $50.00 or $100.00, or anything, on the 1st of January, 1927, if they like, but such sudden rises in actual values never occur.

For the same reason, one should exercise care in approaching the speculation offered in shares of Inter-Urban Transit Limited. Mr. Suddes encloses pamphlets to you which state that this is a Canadian business, operating twelve busses in and out of Toronto. He says that you can buy some of this stock at $50.00 per share or in units at three shares for $100.00.

There is no particular modesty about Exchange International Limited. The pamphlet states that it is "The greatest investment house of its kind in Canada." It says, "A few hundred dollars invested now will make thousands of dollars in a few years—don't delay a day longer." This company, we are told, are "Canadian business builders." They are out for "a bigger Canada, a more prosperous Canada, a Canada with Poverty Unknown." They ask you to "come in and help." They state that this company was organized in November 1924, and that:

"We have made our shareholders' money grow in two years from $10.00 to $25.00, 150% in two years. We can do the same for you when you come in with us. Do you want your money to grow the same as apples on the apple tree? The same as the farmer grows potatoes, twelve to one? . . . Why should you have a few hundred dollars drawing 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10%, when you have the opportunity of making 1, 2, 3, 4 and 500%? We are also in the Bus Business and have some 12 buses operating in Ontario, and we are out to buy up other Bus Lines, of which we are taking up options on. When we get buses properly consolidated, we will be drawing in large revenues which will mean big business. Large profits, etc. . . . Bonds that were $10.00 less than 3 years ago are now selling at $14,000.00, market price; $949.00 grew in 15 months to $96,550; $200.00 15 months ago, price to-day $20,000."

All this is utter balderdash. It is such obvious rot that we wonder anyone falls for it. Since they are spending good money to print this stuff, I suppose some people do.

A PERTINENT QUESTION ABOUT DOMINION INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

D. M., Cornwall, Ont. You ask a very pertinent question in the postscript to your letter of November 18th:

"The certificates of Dominion Industrial Alcohol stock have printed thereon in red print that they are pooled for two years or longer, unless the Directors decide differently. How can it be selling at $7.00, as Trading Topics, a weekly review published by the Continental Bond Corporation Ltd. of Toronto, says that it is, if the stock is pooled? They claim that it will go much higher."

The only answer would seem to be that that is what the agents are selling it at. You are right in supposing that there is no market for this stock, and I can tell you without inquiring that they are not paying 7%, or should not be, and the stock will not be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the 1st of January, 1927. A statement that the stock will go much higher in price must be taken with caution. If all the stock is pooled, the company can very easily raise the price. It is only a matter of deciding to do so. It does not mean that the company has done anything to justify the price going higher. It does not mean that you would find it easier to sell the stock on the market. It does not, in fact, mean anything. The lack of information about this company does not recommend its stock from the standpoint of one who is looking for a promising speculation.

SUPERIOR PAPER MILLS, LTD.

G. V., St. Catharines, Ont. Your first question is as to the standing of Directors of the Superior Paper Mills, Limited. The President and General Manager is J. B. Cathcart, who, I am informed, has had thirty years experience as superintendent and manager of mills manufacturing all grades of paper. The Company informs me that from 1914 to 1919 Dr. Cathcart was superintendent of the Canada Paper Company Mill at Windsor Mills, Quebec, and for the next four years as General Superintendent of the Crystal Paper Company at Middletown, Ohio, and for the last three years Superintendent of the Interlake Tissue Mills Company at Merritton. After experience such as this Mr. Cathcart should from a technical standpoint be a good man as Manager of this Company. According to Mr. Cathcart, to whom I wrote, J. T. Berhalter has had many years in merchandising specialty papers, R. E. Liptrott, Secretary Treasurer, has been associated with the Interlake Paper Mills, Limited, for the past eight years, and E. T. Foley, Director, has had forty years experience in the manufacture of pulp and paper, being Vice-President and General Manager of the Foley-Nieger Pulp and Paper Company and in the same capacity with the Peerless Pulp Company. They tell me that he is the inventor of the Foley Bleached Groundwood Process. B. F. Clark, Director, Production and Cost Accounting Specialist, has had many years in general business.

The estimated earnings of the Company, based on 100% of capacity production, is given as $570,000, and the material cost $405,529, leaving estimated net earnings of $164,471. Based on 75% of capacity production the net profits were given as $89,471. You will realize that this is an estimate only. The experience of those connected with its promotion seems sufficient for making a success of the Company if the requisite amount of capital is forthcoming and if the marketing of the product proves as easy as they evidently expect. Mr. Cathcart informs me that the Directors have paid cash for every share of the stock, and that the persons chiefly interested have already subscribed and paid for a large block of the stock of the Company. He says the deal for the site has been closed, a portion of the purchase price being paid in cash, the balance covered by a first mortgage for ten years at 6%. He tells me that only $100,000 stock has been offered for sale to the public. As the authorized capital is $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares at $100.00 each, all common stock, a good deal must be purchased by the Directors and others.

SENATOR SHARPE NOT A DIRECTOR OF HYDE PRODUCTION CO.

Winnipeg, Nov. 12.

Editor Gold and Dross.

I see you are referring to me as a Director of the Hyde Production Oil Co., of Texas, and I would just like to put you right on this. I am not a Director and never have been a Director of the Hyde Co. True, I am sorry to say, I have some stock in the Company, but that is all.

W. H. SHARPE.

I am glad to publish Senator Sharpe's disclaimer. My authority for saying he was a director of this Company is a selling circular of Seale & Company, fiscal agents for Hyde Production Company, Inc. Senator Sharpe's name is there given as one of the directors. A prospectus shown a Mercantile Agency by Seale & Company also carried Senator Sharpe's name. The fiscal agents naturally found the name useful as an aid in selling the stock. Senator Sharpe's letter shows that such use was entirely unauthorized, and it is a pity that it was not discovered at the time so that a disclaimer could have been entered.

GOSSE PACKING COMPANY'S EARNINGS FOR 1926

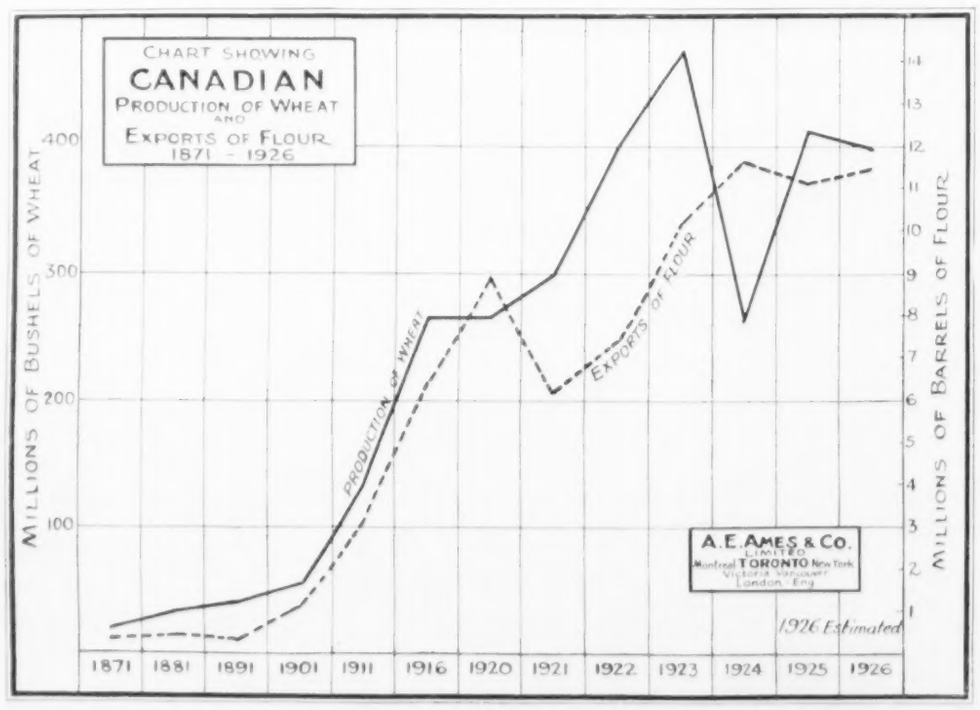
T. R., London, Ont. $1,500,000 Gosse Packing 7% cumulative redeemable sinking fund preferred stock was distributed among investors last spring by a nation-wide syndicate of investment bankers at 100 and interest, yielding 7%, every five shares of preferred stock carrying a bonus of one share of no-par common stock. The company's common stock capitalization consists of 20,000 shares of no par value.

Gosse preferred, without the common stock bonus, is now quoted in the "street" at 93¼. Gosse common has been in demand in Montreal, Toronto, and on the Pacific Coast around $50 per share, and I am informed that there is little or no common stock now available at this price.

On the basis of 93¼ for the preferred and 50 for the common, therefore, Gosse Packing units which cost the investor 100 are now selling at 103¼.

Net profits of Gosse Packing in 1925, before taxes and depreciation, were $405,223.50. In his prospectus letter to the bankers who underwrote the preferred stock last spring, President R. C. Gosse estimated that net profits for 1926 would be "not less than $500,000 before provision for depreciation."

Although results for the year will not be known until the catching of pilchards—with the resultant manufacture of fish-oil and fish-meal—is at an end, results for 1926



The growth in the exports of wheat flour parallels and is a measure in a general way of the growth of the milling industry in Canada. The chart above indicates the record in the exports of Canadian flour for various years ending MARCH 31st, and their growth since 1871. In 1924 the exports of Canadian flour reached 11,990,842 barrels, or over ten times the exports in 1901. The graph also gives the striking record of growth in the production of wheat in the same years. In 1925, wheat production amounted to 411,375,700 bushels, or over seven times the production in 1901. This production was accomplished though less than one-fifth of Canada's arable land is as yet under cultivation.

Gatineau Power 6's

Gatineau Power Company's development programme calls for the completion of four hydro-electric plants with an initial aggregate capacity of 397,500 h.p., of which 373,500 h.p. on the Gatineau River will be completed by the end of 1926—the remaining 24,000 h.p. to be installed by the fall of 1928. More than 90% of the primary power to be generated at the four plants has already been contracted for, principally by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario under a 30 years contract.

It is estimated that the Company's contract with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission alone will produce annual net earnings in excess of 1¼ times combined annual Bond and Debenture interest requirements.

Price: 99½ and interest, Yielding 6.05%

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NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ten per cent., on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the 15th of December, 1926, together with a bonus of ten per cent., to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1926.

By order of the Board.
KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LTD.,
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, November 17, 1926.

GOLD & DROSS

already seem to assure a realization of the president' estimate of $500,000.

After adequate provision for taxes and depreciation and after deduction of the preferred dividend, the earnings for 1926 would figure out at approximately $11 per share on the common stock. The strong liquid position of the company, of course, will be enhanced considerably as a result of this season's operations. When the Gosse Packing Company makes application for the listing of its preferred and common stocks on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges—probably about next spring, by which time the company's report for 1926 will have been received by shareholders—the market value of these stocks will be thereafter more publicly apparent.

LINCOLN RUBBER PRODUCTS STATES ITS CASE

Editor "Gold & Dross",—

In the last two or three months there has appeared in your columns advice and criticisms relative to our company which were in the way of replies to subscribers who had written in and asked for your advice and information regarding us. While we all do not agree with the criticisms appearing from time to time in your columns, there are, of course, many who do and who are guided in whole or in part by your opinions. It would appear to us therefore that it would have been very much fairer to all parties concerned if you had at least asked us for such information as you would like to have regarding our financial condition, etc., and then have made such comments as you felt were warranted and over which we have no control.

As you have made no effort of any kind to secure information from this company, at least during the period the writer has been connected with this company, we trust that you will be fair minded enough to publish in whole this reply to your criticisms.

The writer was given complete charge of the affairs of this company in September of last year with the hope that the company could be put into a sound financial and operating condition and so save to the shareholders the very heavy loss facing them.

It would be useless to deny the fact that the company was found to be heavily involved in every way largely through obstacles placed in its way and efforts made by the directors of the Premier Rubber Goods, Ltd., to defeat, in any way possible, the special vote of their shareholders authorizing them to transfer all their assets, etc., to Lincoln Rubber Products, Ltd., and so accomplish for the directors' own selfish end, a collapse of their company. As is already known the shareholders of the Premier were plundered from the start to the finish of their company; the burden being considerably increased by the directors' actions even after control had passed into the hands of this company.

Since the writer took charge, and before approaching any of the Premier shareholders, we discharged all Premier liabilities, paid and secured discharge of the $5,000.00 first mortgage against the Beamsville plant together with $400.00 accrued interest, secured a discharge of approximately $2,100.00 of judgments registered against the Premier and spent $2,500.00 putting the plant and equipment into first-class operating condition. All the old Premier and Lincoln bond holders were called on and their consent secured to transfer their old bonds to our new five year six and one-half per cent. gold mortgage bonds, which to new purchasers, carries a bonus of one hundred per cent. of common stock. This bonus is being given to help the shareholders to make up some of the stock loss they suffered due to the Premier reorganization some two or three years ago.

The total savings effected for this company in connection with its creditors, accrued interest, bonds and chattel mortgages returned free of cost and lower interest rate on bonds etc., amount to some $24,000.00, which will more than offset the whole cost of reorganization including the cost of selling our bond issue of $100,000.00. Our credit has been re-established to the point where we are given those terms allowed to companies of good financial repute and our bankers have, from time to time, advanced us fairly considerable sums.

In spite of what your Midland subscriber says, we have not and will not, employ any stock salesmen to sell our bond issue for us as we cannot afford and will not tolerate any misrepresentation of the conditions concerning this company. On the other hand only those who are connected with this company in an official capacity are handling the sale of these bonds and in all cases where the shareholder is in any doubt as to the advisability of buying our bonds or not, we ask them to get a bank report on us which will give them a wholly unprejudiced opinion regarding us and when the balance ($15,000.00) of our bonds are sold I think we can take pride in the fact that the whole expense in connection with the sale of these bonds will be nothing like the cost usually incurred by other companies of a semi-private nature.

My opinion of the Premier Tire promotion would not look well on paper due to the greed displayed by the promoters of that company to say nothing of the handsome salaries paid them. On the other hand, there are no ten thousand a year salaries being paid by this company nor anything nearly approaching that sum. As a matter of fact the combined salaries of the three chief officials of this company would not equal $10,000.00.

On April the 2nd of this year, we succeeded in getting our tube making plant at Beamsville into operation and up to October 16th made and sold over 50,000 tubes at a substantial profit to the company and on which we have not had to give adjustments on more than 250 or 300 tubes, which goes to prove that we know how to make a first-class tube. Had all our capital been in hand some three or four months ago, we could have done a much larger business and on an even more economical basis than we have been able to do.

There is, of course, a great deal of work still to be done before the plans being followed in rebuilding this company have been fully completed, but when that condition has been brought about, I for one fail to see that, with the tremendous increase taking place annually in the automobile business, our low operating overhead, our central location and our method of distribution, why this company should fail to secure its fair share of the business offering, which, having in mind the extremely satisfactory reception that our goods have received from the trade, the fact that we have overcome a very bad name for its product and the very greatly improved financial position that we are now in, we believe we are very conservative in estimating 200,000 tubes as our 1927 production on which there would be a substantial net profit for this company.

As for the quality of the product of our Grimsby plant, it will be sufficient to say that the trade is paying us a greater price than any of our competitors are securing for the same lines.

As for the shareholders, they have some $350,000.00 still at stake in this company in stock on which we quite frankly advise them no dividends will be paid of any kind for two, three or four years, as it is the intention of the present management to put back every dollar of the Company's earnings into further development of the company's business and feel that the above sum is very worth while saving to the shareholders and that honest and able administration of its affairs and proper working capital will achieve that end.

Yours truly,
President Lincoln Rubber Products, Limited.
A. V. LEWIS.

I may say that my opinion with regard to the speculative worth of the securities of this company was based on my knowledge of the difficulties met with by the Premier Tire and Rubber Company, and also by the Baymac Tire and Rubber Company, which Companies are merged in the Lincoln Rubber Products, Limited. I had received no evidence that any new capital had been put into the business, beyond what had been obtained from the sale of securities. Though I had not applied to you personally, I may say that I had taken some pains to get information with regard to your company.

I understand from your letter that you joined the Company in September, 1925. I had a letter from Buffalo in 1924, stating that a representative of the Lincoln Rubber Products, Limited, was selling there twenty year 7% Participating Gold Bonds. The representative of your Company stated that arrangements had been made with the Imperial Trust Company of Canada, whereby the redemption of the bonds at their face value without interest was guaranteed at the expiration period for which they were issued. This is a method of raising capital which has been used very often in the United States, and sometimes in Canada by unscrupulous promoters, and though we have known sincere people to try out this method of financing, its record over a period of years makes an experienced investment adviser suspicious of it wherever it appears. I take it that under your management that method of raising money was abandoned.

I also have a letter from a reliable source to the effect that your 6½% Gold Bonds had been sold in September of this year to people around Orillia who were holders of Premier Rubber stock, and that a number of these shareholders are under the impression that the Bonds are guaranteed by the Royal Bank. In a personal visit you told me that these people have misunderstood and that no such statement was made. Your telling them to get a bank report may be responsible.

My point is that, granting all you have told me, people who buy the new five year 6½% Gold Mortgage Bonds are simply making a new speculation in a reorganized venture, which under other names and other direction was not successful in the past. The common stock bonus would, of course, help them to recover some of the old loss if the company proves as successful as you hope. That is some years ahead of the game and no one can tell now what the outcome will be. Your production of 50,000 tubes in six and a half months is very small. One larger Canadian Company makes more than that every week. You say that that is only a beginning and that 1927 production will be 200,000 tubes.

In so far as your Company is making a real effort there can be only applause, but in view of the past, which you speak of even more devastatingly than I do, the smallness of the venture in the face of keen and splendidly organized competition from Companies of established reputation, and the unhappy fate which has overtaken a long succession of small tire and rubber companies in Canada, the venture appears to be for people knowing you and willing to back you, but not for people who cannot afford to lose if you do not make good.

McINTYRE-PORCUPINE

H. W. P., Toronto, Ont. McIntyre-Porcupine is among the more attractive mining issues at this time. The shares are selling at a price which places total valuation of less than $20,000,000 on the mine. During the past two or three years, the Company has been spending a lot of money on work of preparing the mine for larger output. The mine is being worked through a 3,000-ft. shaft, while in addition to this is a new shaft which will reach 4,000 feet in depth by the middle of winter. Completion of this new shaft is the first important step toward larger production. To expect 4,000 tons daily might be pretty optimistic. However, a capacity of around 3,000 tons daily might be reasonable to look forward to. The outlook is that a profit of about $4 per ton would be realized at such time as being established at 3,000 tons daily capacity. In such event, the net profit would reach about $4,000,000 and would amount to 100 per cent. annually on the company's issued capital. Even allowing $3.50 per ton as profit, a plant of 3,000 tons daily would yield 87 per cent. annual profit. The shares would appear to be attractive to hold over the next year or so, and possibly longer. The company is in strong financial condition with a surplus amounting to around $4 per share. The mine is under excellent management. The acreage is about equal to that held by Hollinger. The property sits astride the same zone of mineralization as Hollinger, and has over one mile in length of the ore zone.

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W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies

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Security $59,000,000
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

CONCERNING INSURANCE

President of Life Officers' Association Reviews Year's Activities

IN HIS address at the 33rd annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association in Toronto on November 19th, the president, C. S. Macdonald, general manager of the Confederation Life, referred to the improvement in general business conditions in Canada during the past year, which was reflected in the increased volume of new insurance written by practically all companies in the Association. Attention was drawn to the work of the Medico-Actuarial Committee in getting out ratings under occupational headings and for under-average lives. Some of the American companies, it is understood, are making use of the published results. Member companies have undertaken to assist in financing an intensive educational campaign in the Maritime Provinces with a view to reducing their sickness and death rate from tuberculosis.

Much work yet remains to be done in the education of the public as to the benefits of sound Life insurance, so that they will no longer be in a position to be victimized by the promoters of unsound insurance schemes, such as the so-called Insurance Clubs in the West operated on the assessment system, which inevitably bring loss and disappointment to those depending upon them for life insurance protection. The Provincial Insurance Superintendents have now agreed that in future no society undertaking life insurance shall be permitted to operate in any of the Provinces unless it is conducted upon an actuarial basis. Many of our well-known fraternal organizations have now completed readjustment to a sound actuarial basis, and admiration was expressed for the courage and far-sightedness of those whose efforts have brought about this desirable result.

As reserves and surplus of insurance companies increase in proportion to the increase of risks assumed, these funds attract the acquisitive eye of the tax-gatherer in the various Provinces. The injustice of taxing these accumulations of life insurance savings provided by the thrifty and far-sighted for the protection of their dependents and their own old age, while the thriftless and the spenders go free, was referred to as something which should be brought home to the insuring public. No attempt to justify these taxes are made by the Provincial Governments which levy them; they simply refer to the need for greater revenue and are influenced by the ease of collection. New Brunswick and Alberta have increased the tax in the last year or two, and it is recommended that a determined effort be made to bring about a better understanding of this question among the members of the different legislatures.

The new departure in insurance legislation by British Columbia last year in embodying in provincial laws of statutory provisions for life policies was referred to as liable to imperil the uniformity now prevailing and which has taken years of effort to bring about. As the Dominion Act is now observed by all the companies and no doubt will continue to be, even if held ultra vires, the incorporation of statutory provisions in provincial laws is regarded as unnecessary. It is pointed out that no citizen is now suffering because the Dominion Government has assumed certain rights with regard to the regulation of life insurance companies. For the provinces to do this work of inspection and regulation themselves would require vast expenditure and would be detrimental both to the companies and to the policyholders. It was recommended that an effort be made to bring about closer co-operation between the Dominion Insurance Department and those of the several Provinces. While taking no part in the discussion of Provincial as opposed to Federal jurisdiction, they could at least make a strong plea in the interests of the insuring public that the satisfactory conditions hitherto existing be not hampered by unwise and unnecessary provincial restrictions.

With regard to the question of the registration of insurance agents, it was pointed out that at the recent Conference of Provincial Superintendents it was decided to refer the whole subject to the next Conference, and it was hoped that before then the three branches, namely, the head office executives, the agency officers, and the life underwriters would be able to present a united opinion on this matter.

Reference was made to the measure of sickness and accident insurance which is now included in the ordinary contract of life insurance, as provided by the Insurance Act, 1917, and it was pointed out that at the recent Conference of Provincial Superintendents the question arose as to whether it was desirable that legislation designed to cover policies of accident and sickness insurance should be made applicable to life insurance contracts. It was agreed by the Superintendents that where the benefits granted were incidental to a life insurance contract, these would not come under the provisions of the Act relating to accident and sickness insurance.

HON. J. A. ROBB, MINISTER OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
Who spoke at the luncheon of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association in Toronto on November 19th. He said that there was at least one policy of "protection" which they could all support and that was the policy of life insurance protection. He intimated that there would be no Government loans floated this year, but that in the future insurance companies would doubtless have an opportunity to invest in refunding loans as the occasion arose, and while as a policyholder, and so a partner in the insurance business, he would like to see the companies get a high rate of interest, as Minister of Finance he would like to get the money at 4 per cent.

33rd Annual Meeting of Life Officers' Association

THIS year the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association on November 19th was held uptown in the fine auditorium of the new Manufacturers Life Building at 100 Bloor St. East, Toronto. There was a large attendance of members and guests at the morning conference, which began at 10.30 a.m., and also at the luncheon, which took place in an adjoining room at 12.45 p.m.

The president of the Association, Mr. C. S. Macdonald, general manager of the Confederation Life, occupied the chair. His address on "A Year's Work of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association", is dealt with in another column. A paper on "Prolongation of Life—What has been accomplished, with particular reference to Canadian Experience," was presented by Mr. C. D. Rutherford, F.I.A., F.A.S., assistant actuary, Sun Life of Canada. Prof. Gilbert E. Jackson, B.A., Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto, spoke on "Influence Upon Thrift of Life Insurance Activities."

At the luncheon, Hon. James Robb, Minister of Finance, Ottawa, spoke briefly. He commended the work which the life insurance companies are carrying out in the protection of the homes of the country. He expressed gratification at the soundness of the life insurance business in Canada and at the growth of the Canadian companies, some of which were doing business all over the world. Life insurance in Canada per capita he pointed out, had doubled during the ten years from 1915 to 1925. Mr. Edward E. Rhodes, of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., president of the Actuarial Society of America, delivered a thoughtful address on "Stewardship." Among other things, he pointed out that life insurance raises the standard of living among those living in a country where it is widely held.

He made a plea for relief from burdensome taxation, stating that while life insurance was not philanthropy, it was of a benevolent nature, and therefore should not be subjected to heavy taxation burdens. Taxes on premiums, he thought, were unjust. Supervision was welcomed by the companies, and it might be fair that the companies should bear the cost of this, but not more.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, T. G. McConkey, Canada Life; First Vice-President, T. A. Dark, Excelsior Life; Second Vice-President, W. H. Somerville, Mutual Life; Honorary Secretary, H. R. Stephenson, Crown Life; Auditors, C. H. Carpenter, National Life, and G. C. Moore, Imperial Life; Past President, C. S. Macdonald, Confederation Life, and the following members of the executive: C. C. Ferguson, Great West Life; H. W. K. Hale, Sun Life; F. S. Kumpf, Dominion Life; E. J. MacIver, Royal Insurance, and J. B. McKechnie, Manufacturers' Life.

Life Underwriters Sales Congresses

DATES for the congresses of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada are as follows:

Toronto—January 3, 4 and 5.
Ottawa—January 6, 7 and 8.
Halifax—January 10, 11 and 12.
St. John—January 13, 14 and 15.
Montreal—January 17, 18 and 19.
Hamilton—January 20, 21 and 22.
London—January 26, 27 and 28.
Winnipeg—January 31, February 1 and 2.
Edmonton—February 4 and 5.
(Extra evening session on 4th).
Vancouver—February 7, 8 and 9.

An important feature of these congresses will be the presence as speaker of Dr. Charles J. Rockwell, internationally famous expert in life insurance salesmanship and former professor of insurance salesmanship at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

C. D., Weston, Ont.: So-called dividends or refunds to policyholders on participating life insurance policies depend upon the surplus earnings of a company and not upon whether the company is a mutual or stock organization. In the case of a mutual company, all the surplus earnings belong to the policyholders, while in a stock company a certain percentage belongs to the shareholders. Surplus earnings are derived from savings from mortality, that is, by the death rate being lower than that provided for by the tables of mortality in use by the company; savings from expenses, that is by the actual expenses being lower than those provided for in the expense loadings of the premiums, and savings from interest, that is by the rate of interest actually earned being higher than that assumed for premium and reserve computations. Thus the results to policyholders depend upon expert management of a company's affairs and not upon the fact of it being a mutual or stock institution. Everything else being equal, the policyholders of a mutual should receive larger returns to at least the amount allotted to the stockholders of a stock company over and above the amount earned on the capital itself at the rate of interest earned by the stock company on its other investments. The fact that you have received a

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The *surplus* shown by a life assurance company may be considered the measure of its *stewardship*. Roughly it represents the difference between the amount necessary to guarantee fulfilment of its contracts and the amount of its assets. A substantial surplus is an extra safeguard against possible unforeseen contingencies.

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Canadian Head Office
Ottawa, Canada.

Business Written in Canada in 1925 . . $165,123,047
More than that of any other company.
Insurance in force in Canada, end of 1925 $633,544,780
Largest amount in force in Canada in any company.
Policies held by Canadians, end of 1925 2,215,742
Largest number in force in any company in Canada.
Paid Canadian Policyholders in 1925 . . . . $ 8,540,178
Investments in Canada, at end of 1925 . . . . $126,150,919
Invested in Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds . . $ 86,743,283

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Protects Business Credits.
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SECURITY EXCEEDS $98,000,000
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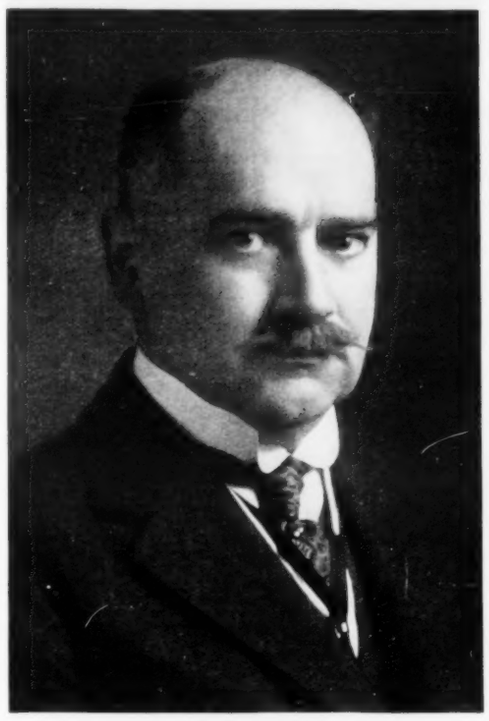

T. G. McCONKEY
General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, who has been elected President of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.
—Photo by International Press.

larger dividend return from your policy in a stock company than from your policy in a mutual company by no means proves that stock companies pay better dividends to policyholders than do mutual companies, but only that of the two companies in question, the stock company was evidently a bigger surplus earner than the mutual. By taking two other companies, one mutual and one stock, you could show that the mutual pays considerably larger dividends to policyholders than does the stock company. Each company must therefore be judged by the results under its policies, and not upon the fact of it being either a stock or mutual. As far as safety to policyholders is concerned, all licensed life companies, whether stock or mutual, are safe to insure with.

W. S., Halifax, N.S.: Outside insurance companies entering the Argentine are more heavily taxed than the native companies. It appears that the stamp tax on native companies is only 1.4 per cent. as against 7 per cent. on foreign companies. This tax cannot be passed on to the insured. Native companies control the cream of the business, while the British companies come next, though the German companies are again getting a strong hold in their old stamping ground of South America. We note that three United States fire companies are doing business in the country—the Home of New York, the Fidelity-Phenix, and the National. Before a foreign company can do business in the Argentine it must put up an initial deposit of 300,000 paper pesos with the National Bank, and for each additional class of insurance transacted an additional deposit must be made.

P. L., Springfield, N.S.: Judging by the amount of the premium you paid for your policy in the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Portland, Me., it was evidently a 20-pay life annual dividend policy, and if you took the dividends each year in cash or used them to reduce the yearly premiums, instead of letting them remain with the company, the amount now offered as cash surrender value would be in accordance with the prevailing scale on similar policies in the company. The guaranteed cash value should be stated in the policy, and the only point in dispute could be what the accumulated profits should amount to if the annual dividends were left with the company. On a 20-pay life policy issued by the company on the deferred dividend plan and completing the 20-year period in 1924 the total dividend declared was $124.83 on a policy issued at age 25 with an annual premium of $31.83, while the total cash value of the policy at that time was $629.41. This will give you an approximate idea of the results to be expected under your policy.

A. S., Sarnia, Ont.: If you can obtain an ordinary endowment policy instead of an industrial endowment policy, we would advise you to do so, owing to the lower cost, but if, after trying several companies, you find it impossible, we would advise taking the industrial policy rather than going without the insurance. Cost of the organization required for the house to house collection of weekly premiums accounts for the difference in the price of industrial as compared with ordinary insurance.

A. C., Regina, Sask.: The National Life Assurance Co. of Canada commenced business in 1899, and at the end of 1925 its total assets were $7,325,266, while its total liabilities except capital were $6,624,802, showing a surplus as regards protection of policyholders of $700,464. The paid-up capital was $250,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities of $450,464. Its total income in 1925 was $1,664,715, while its total disbursements were $1,137,774, showing an excess of income over disbursements of $526,941. The company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with. With regard to distribution of surplus to participating policyholders, the policyholders receive 90 per cent. of the surplus earned on participating policies and the shareholders 10 per cent.

F. W., Burlington, Ont.: If you have converted the insurance you took out three years ago under the Province of Ontario Assured Savings Scheme in to a 20-pay life non-participating policy, you have made no mistake, and our advice would be to continue this policy in force rather than take paid-up insurance for the amount now coming to you, and then taking out more insurance on the participating plan to make up the difference. While we have no objection to a preference for participating insurance in certain companies, it would mean a loss to you to make the change. We favor the 20-pay life policy for young married men, whether taken on the par or non-par plan. If taking out whole life insurance on the participating plan, we advise leaving the profits with the company in order to have the policy become paid up at as early a date as possible. It would be well to arrange to have some of the proceeds of your existing policies paid in the form of income instead of a lump sum. This can be done without any expense.

H. L., Montreal, Que.: We have not heard recently of any concerns in Canada issuing contracts purporting to be automobile insurance policies but which on careful reading are found to be simply contracts for automobile service, repairs, rebates, low rates on accessories, legal counsel, towing, etc. Not long ago in Philadelphia officers and employees of five concerns were arrested on such a charge. The five companies named in the indictment were: North American Automobile Owners Association, Inc., Northern Automobile Accident Company, Inc., National Auto Service Association, Inc., Equitable Auto Service Association, Inc., and Mutual Automobilist Co-operative Association, Inc.

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Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities	1,284,306
Total Losses Paid	7,700,000

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Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

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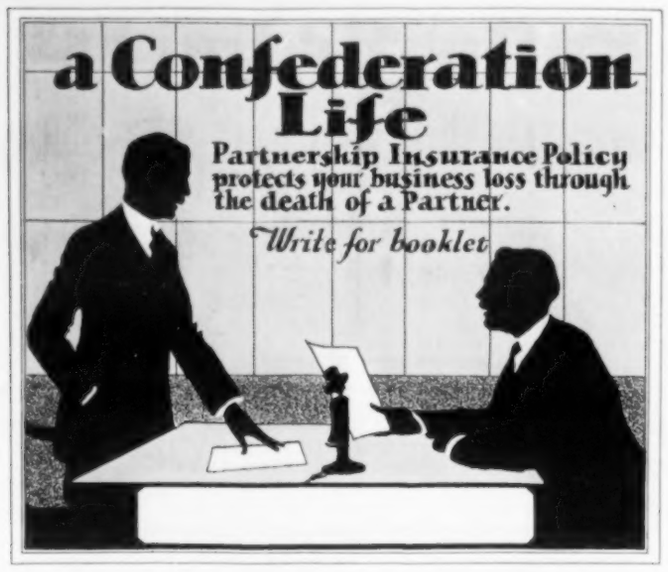

Your Money Will Increase

4% ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Interest of 4% added every three months. You may pay all your bills by cheque—or withdraw entire balance at any time.

5¼% ON INVESTMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
Money deposited for term of one to five years. Interest paid by cheque on 1st of June and 1st of December in each year on any sum of One Hundred Dollars or more.

All savings of every kind are received by the Capital Trust Corporation in trust for the Investor and are not held as the property of the Corporation.

WRITE US TODAY or call at our office for further information regarding our plans for saving.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION, Ltd.

10 Metcalfe Street, OTTAWA. — 174 Bay Street, TORONTO.

Under Dominion Government Inspection.

Artistic Rosedale Residence FOR SALE

This is a charmingly planned stone and stucco home, on a well treed lot, just a few steps from the Government House. Designed by an eminent architect, it is well planned and luxuriously appointed. Heated by a Fess Oil Burner, and automatic humidifier. May be purchased on easy terms, at seven thousand less than cost, to close an estate.

GIBSON BROS.

Adel. 0685 — 357 Bay Street.

A Daylight Office

Practically all windows, north, east and west, in these handsome premises.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"
73 Richmond St. West

2,100 feet at $1.50 per foot, or could be nicely divided into two offices of about 1,000 feet each. This is the north section of the third floor, taking in the full width of the building.

APPLY TO

"SATURDAY NIGHT" — MAIN 6640 or AD. 1206

S. E. LYONS, LTD., 347 BAY ST.

Canada's Primary Iron and Steel Industry

FINAL revised statistics issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, show that the production of pig iron, steel ingots, direct steel castings and rolled iron and steel products in Canada was valued at $32,909,463 in 1925, marking a slight recession from the output value of $33,553,443 in the previous year. This industry represented a capital investment in Canada of $80,757,625, afforded employment to an average over the year of 4,946 people to whom there was paid $7,079,099 in salaries and wages, and by manufacturing processes added $17,402,086 to the value of purchased materials which cost $15,507,377. Analysis of the output values by provinces showed the distribution to be as follows: Ontario, $19,920,249; Nova Scotia, $6,967,662; Quebec, $4,597,849; Manitoba and British Columbia, $1,423,703.

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Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

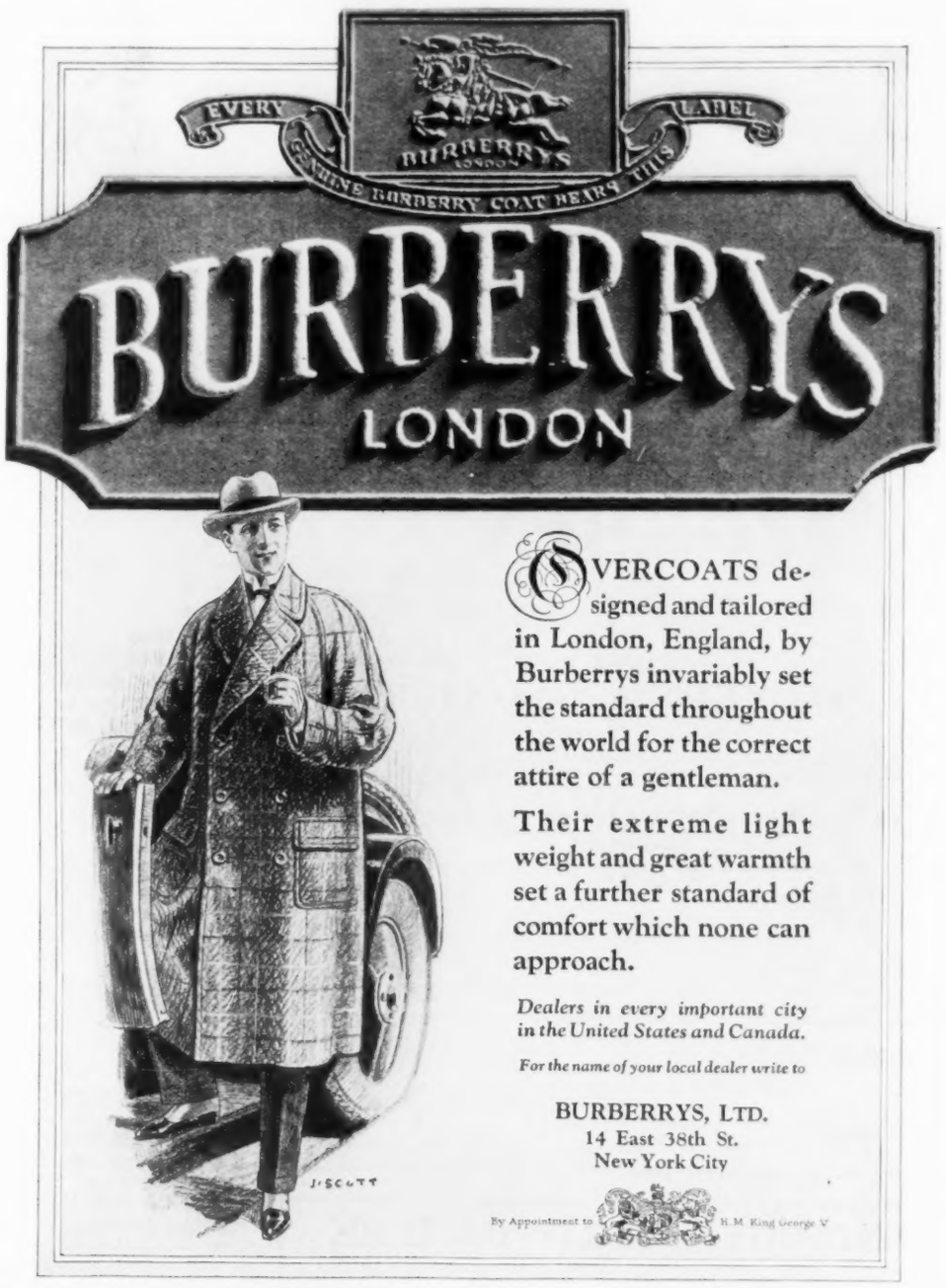
Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street — Established 1901 E. R. WOOD, President — LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars

Head Office: 26 King Street East TORONTO 2



THE BURBERRY COAT SHOP

Received last Saturday another big shipment of these smart, comfortable coats. Your inspection is requested.

Cameron-Jeffries
LIMITED
KING EDWARD HOTEL-TORONTO

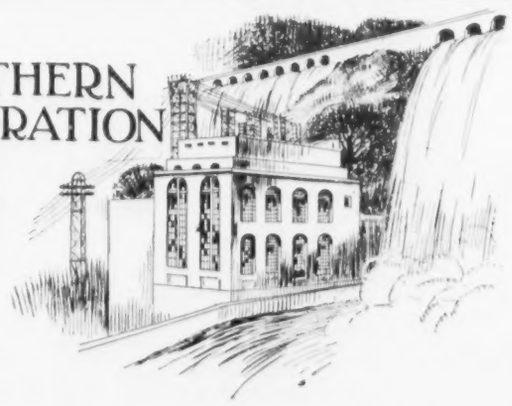
CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

7% Preferred Stock

This Company has played a large part in the rapid development taking place in the North.

Its current earnings are running twice dividend requirements.

Dividends payable quarterly.



Price: at the market to yield over 7%.

We invite your inquiries for investment service

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Winnipeg

535

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO. A.D. 1818.

Security $59,000,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
53 Yonge St.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Incorporated 1850
Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
$20,733,740.97
Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager.
MONTREAL

Stock and Bond Salesman
WANTED
A Well Established Canadian Mortgage Investment Company with assets exceeding $1,000,000 has decided to increase its capital in view of the greater development now evident in Western Canada. This Company has paid dividends regularly for twelve years. We are underwriting the stock and require the services of an experienced salesman to take exclusive charge of a large western territory. Apply
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Realtors and Financial Brokers
WINNIPEG, CANADA.
Established 1902

BUY A BOND
of $100.00—$500.00 or $1000.00
According to the amount you wish to save
You make an initial payment of ten per cent. with the order, and pay the balance in monthly instalments. Such a Mortgage Bond will earn you 6 to 7%. Have us explain our Systematic Monthly Savings Plan — we would be pleased to do so.
Send for Plan "S."
H. B. **ROBINSON** & Co. Limited
Investment Bankers
53 King St. West TORONTO ELGIN 1224
136 St. James Street MONTREAL MAIN 8542

Investment Consultation
NO matter how small your available funds may be, we invite you to make an appointment with a member of our firm to discuss the investment of it.
By so doing you incur no expense and place yourself under no obligation to us.
Telephone - Elgin 4441
for an appointment
R. A. DALY & CO.
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
TORONTO
Members Toronto Stock Exchange

HOWARD MENZIES
Managing Director for Canada of Crosse and Blackwell, Limited, old-established English manufacturers of jams, pickles, and other products, who have decided to build a Canadian plant in Toronto at a cost of $1,000,000. Under Mr. Menzies' management the Canadian demand for Crosse and Blackwell products has rapidly increased, and the new factory is the result. Mr. Menzies is a Canadian and a resident of Toronto.

including structural shapes, nails, and tacks, washers, pole line hardware, etc.

Fine Progress by Power Corporation

ILLUMINATING evidence of the progress made by Power Corporation of Canada is afforded by the complete text of the company's first annual report, published in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. The net earnings for its first year of $246,386, enough to pay $145,453 in dividends on the first preference shares and carry $100,932 to surplus, has been obtained from two groups of companies: the first consisting of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ltd., Ottawa & Hull Power Company, Ltd., and Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd., which it controls through stock ownership; and the second group consisting of Southern Canada Power Company, Ltd., Dominion Power and Transmission Company Ltd., Winnipeg Electric Company, Ltd., and East Kootenay Power Company, Ltd., in all of which it has a substantial interest. The combined gross earnings of these utility companies were $12,974,984 for the year, the net earnings available for reserves and common dividends being $1,891,705. The total installed plant capacity of these companies reached 400,000 horse power with an ultimate capacity fifty per cent. higher. These companies generated during 1925, 850,000,000 kilowatt hours. Power Corporation owns 36.25 per cent. of the outstanding common stocks of these utilities. President A. J. Nesbitt has announced that among the new services which the corporation will conduct this year, and which will be reflected in the next annual report, are management contracts with East Kootenay Power, Ottawa & Hull Power, Ottawa River Power, Ottawa-Montreal Power, Dominion Power and Transmission and Canada Northern Power.

Imperial Bank Statement Best in Years

THE first of the series of Canadian banking financial statements which annually appear about this time of year has just been issued by the Imperial Bank of Canada. It is a document that will gratify the general public as well as the bank's shareholders and clients inasmuch as it confirms the earlier reports of the general improvement in Canadian business conditions and of the increasingly healthy position of Canadian banking. Improvement is evidenced by increased profits, an expansion in current loans, a substantial increase in savings deposits and a further strengthening of the bank's already strong liquid position.

The profits for the year amounting to $1,265,776 are larger than for some years past and compare with $1,162,149 for the previous year, and amount to 8¼ per cent. on the combined capital and rest account, capital standing at $7,000,000 and reserve fund at $7,500,000. After dividends, and all charges, including the balance from the previous year of $1,098,871, the balance at credit of account at the close of the year was raised to $1,252,148. The sum of $160,000 was paid to the Government in taxes.

The total assets of the bank have grown from $124,870,000 a year ago to $131,832,000, there being an increase of approximately $5,000,000 in deposits which have now reached the substantial total of $100,787,014.91—the hundred million mark being reached for the first time in the history of the bank. Of the total nearly eighty-two and a half millions are in the interest bearing or saving bank category. The cash holdings are $27,215,000, which is approximately one million more than a year ago and the immediately available assets are $69,372,000, compared with $66,872,000 in 1925, indicating that the bank's high percentage of liquid assets to its liabilities has been rigidly maintained. The current loans have grown from $50,225,000 to $55,186,000, reflecting the increased commercial business of the bank.

Port Alfred Pulp to Double Common Stock

THE common stock of the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper will be increased from 60,000 shares of no par value to 120,000 shares of no par value if a meeting of shareholders to be held December 14 approves a by-law recently passed by the directors. It is understood that the directors will recommend that the new shares be offered to the present holders of common stock at $25 per share, payable $10 per share on the 28th December, 1926, $7.50 per share on the 28th June, 1927, and $7.50 per share on the 28th December, 1927.

The plan calls for fully paid-up shares to be issued to amount paid-up on the various dates, that is, 40 per cent. 28th December, 1926, 30 per cent. on 28th of June and 28th of December, 1927.

Algoma Central Reports Better Earnings

THE annual report issued by the committee representing the bondholders of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway and the Algoma Central Terminals shows that the combined undertaking derived some benefit from the improved conditions prevailing during the last fiscal year. The rail mill of the Algoma Steel Corporation was working 151 days of the year, compared with 85 days in the previous year, and the increased activity reflected by these figures naturally gave a larger volume of freight for the railway. Gross receipts of the railway and terminal companies combined amounted for the year ending June 30 last to $1,941,821, as compared with $1,564,589, and working expenses absorbed $1,906,465 against $1,685,225. The outcome was, therefore, that instead of a net loss on working of $120,636 the undertaking showed a net credit of $35,355. This is so far to the good, but the gap that has to be filled before earnings suffice to meet bond charges remains a very wide one. The only interest at present being paid is 3 per cent. on the $4,992,713 of first mortgage bonds of the Terminals Co., and this is payable under the terms of the scheme of 1916, out of capital. The deficit last year, after charging interest in full on the bonds of the two companies, was $718,280, as compared with $874,272 in 1924-25. A table showing the deficits year by year since 1913 is the most impressive feature of the railway company's balance sheet, for out of a total on the assets side of $33,482,618 the aggregate debit to profit and loss stands at $8,831,441.

Sugar beet growers of Alberta will receive $7 a ton for their beets next year. They will also participate in the usual bonuses included in the old contract, such as high test of sugar content and profits from higher sugar prices. The $7 a ton payment is guaranteed. The announcements to beet growers were made by T. George Wood, General Manager of the Canadian Sugar Company at Raymond, Alberta. Under the new scale beet growers will gain over the 1926 basis of prices by nearly 22 per cent. or approximately $10 an acre.

New Issue

$300,000

Jones Bros. of Canada, Limited

(Dominion Charter)

6½% First Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated 15th November, 1926 *Denominations: $1,000, $500 and $100* *Due 15th November, 1946*

Principal and half-yearly interest (15th May and 15th November) payable in Gold Coin of Canada at the holder's option at the chief office of the Standard Bank of Canada in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal and Winnipeg. Bonds may be registered as to principal. Provision is to be made for an annual sinking fund commencing 15th November, 1927, estimated sufficient to retire 90% of total issue by maturity. Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date before maturity on 60 days' notice at 105 and interest up to and including November 15th, 1931; thereafter at 104 and interest up to and including November 15th, 1936; thereafter at 103 and interest up to and including November 15th, 1941, and thereafter at 102 and interest.

TRUSTEE: The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION	*Authorized*	*To be issued*
6½% First Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	$300,000	$300,000
Common Stock without nominal or par value	10,000 shs.	5,513 shs.

For detailed information we refer to the prospectus, containing letter from Mr. Sidney Jones, President of Jones Bros. of Canada, Limited, which has been summarized, in part, as follows:

BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES—Jones Bros. of Canada, Limited, has been incorporated with a Dominion Charter to acquire and operate the business, plants and undertakings of Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario, and its subsidiary, Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, Winnipeg. The Company as successor to Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, and Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, will be the largest manufacturer in Canada of store fittings, including show cases, revolving wardrobes, sectional wall fixtures, New Way units and window display partitions. It will also be the largest manufacturer and distributor of barber supplies in Canada. The Company has the exclusive rights in Canada covering the patents of The Grand Rapids Show Case Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., the largest show case company in the world. The Company's business is national in character. Its head office, laboratories and showrooms are located in Toronto, with the manufacturing plants at Dundas, Ontario, and showrooms and warehouses in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and sales agencies from coast to coast. The business of the Company and its predecessors, with an estimated turn-over this year in excess of $875,000 and present net assets in excess of $634,000, has been almost entirely built up out of earnings. The stock on hand is new and the factories and machinery are in a high state of efficiency and thoroughly modern.

HISTORY—Mr. Sidney Jones in 1887 founded the firm of Jones Bros., which at that time, did an importing and jobbing business in barbers' supplies. By 1900 the business had outgrown its premises, and larger quarters were acquired, and, at the same time, the business branched out into the manufacture of barbers' wall fittings and a general woodworking business. In 1904 the business was incorporated under the style of Jones Bros. and Co. Limited, with a capitalization of $40,000. Two years later, or in 1906, the authorized capitalization was increased to $200,000, and a plant in Dundas, Ontario, was acquired, to which necessary additions have been made from time to time. The head office, selling agency and laboratories remained in Toronto, and the selling forces of the Company were located in the more important centres in Canada. In 1923 Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, was acquired to look after the Company's Western business, which, at that time, had grown to a very large volume, and has since shown substantial development. During 1926 the factories of the Company have been working to capacity, and it is expected that this condition will continue.

SINKING FUND—The Trust Deed will provide for annual sinking fund payments commencing on November 15th, 1927, estimated sufficient to retire 90% of the issue by maturity.

MANAGEMENT—Mr. Sidney Jones, President of Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, who has been associated with that company since its inception, is President, and Mr. C. W. Hunter is General Manager of the New Company. The executive positions in the new organization will be occupied by those previously associated with the successful operation of the constituent companies.

ASSETS—(after allowing for present financing)

Fixed Assets as at November 4th, 1926. (As appraised by Canadian Appraisal Co., Ltd., after ample allowance for depreciation) Land, Building, Machinery and Equipment	$302,161.78
Net Current Assets after making provision for all current liabilities and exclusive of goodwill, patents, trade-marks, etc.	332,277.45
Total Net Assets (for $2,114.79 for each $1,000 of this issue outstanding)	$634,439.23

The current assets of the Company are 3½ times their current liabilities.

EARNINGS—An analysis of the consolidated yearly earnings of Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, and its subsidiary, Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, as certified by Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, shows:—

The average annual consolidated net earnings before providing for interest, depreciation, Federal taxes, for the seven years ending December 31st, 1925, were in excess of ..... $ 46,500.00
(which is at the rate of over 2 1-2 times Bond interest requirements.)

Estimated net earnings on the same basis, based on orders executed and business on hand, for the year ending December 31st, 1926, will be in excess of ..... $ 70,000.00
(which is at the rate of over 3½ times Bond interest requirements.)

The future of the business appears brighter than ever before, and, with the predominating position which the Company holds in its field, it should benefit largely from the improvement in general conditions in Canada. It is confidently expected that the earnings of the Company will show a steady and substantial increase.

SECURITY—The bonds will be secured by a first and specific mortgage on the real and leasehold property now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, and by a first floating charge on all its undertaking property and assets, other than specifically mortgaged premises as provided in the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed provides that the Company may not make capital expenditures, except for necessary repairs or replacements, or declare or pay cash dividends on its common shares, unless current assets remain equal to at least 150% of current liabilities nor unless net current assets remain equal to not less than 66% of the principal amount of outstanding bonds, or declare or pay cash dividends on its common shares except out of surplus earnings remaining after deduction of all fixed charges and operating expenses.

We have purchased and offer the above Bonds when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto.

PRICE: Par and Interest, Yielding 6½%

Gairdner & Company, Limited
312 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ont.
Telephone Elgin 2301

Stewart, Scully Co., Limited
1004 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 2
Telephone Adelaide 1136

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based on information which we believe reliable, and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

To the Shareholders of

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

The attention of the Board of Directors of Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Company, Limited, has been called to a proposal to the holders of Ordinary Shares of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, made by Alfred Loewenstein, on behalf of a new Canadian company, the Hydra-Electric Securities Corporation, offering in exchange for their shares, shares of the new Canadian company, it being stated that such company will have a controlling or important interest in other hydro-electric enterprises not in any way connected with Brazil.

It is the opinion of the Board that any such fusion or alliance of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, with other companies not connected with Brazil would not only be of no benefit to the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, but that on the contrary it would have most harmful results for the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, undertakings and consequently for its shareholders.

The Board feel they would be wanting in their duty towards the shareholders if they should refrain from making a public announcement of their views and of the fact that they will oppose any project such as that above referred to, which if carried through would apparently result in some kind of alliance or fusion with other companies not connected with Brazil. The Company is gradually emerging from the effect of the conditions produced by the War. There has been a steady improvement in its affairs and the Board believe this will continue, but such result will not only not be hastened by the carrying out of the Loewenstein or other like proposal, but on the contrary, will probably be seriously retarded. Accordingly, the Board advises shareholders not to exchange their shares in accordance with the proposal made or any other proposal along similar lines.

The Board regret that they are compelled to make this announcement and wish to state that Mr. Loewenstein has already been informed of their views and that if the proposal were proceeded with they would oppose it publicly.

Toronto, Canada, 22nd November, 1926.

On behalf of the Board,

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, President.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

Genuine BAYER

ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

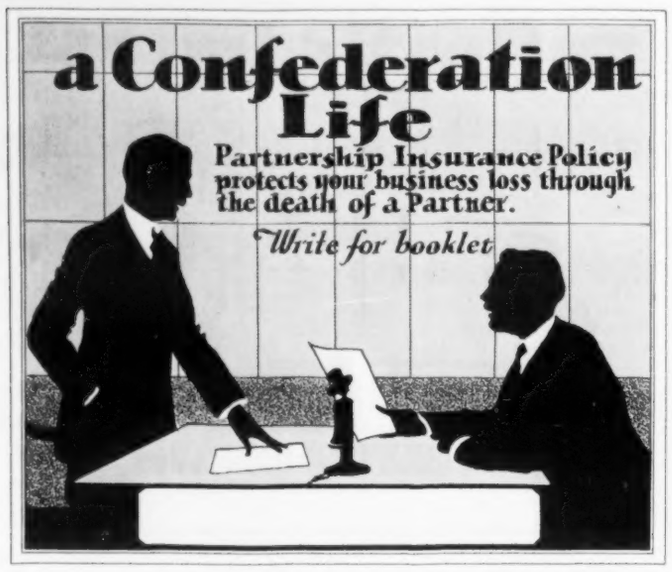
Colds	Headache	Neuritis	Lumbago
Pain	Neuralgia	Toothache	Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid). "A. S. A." While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



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WRITE US TODAY or call at our office for further information regarding our plans for saving.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION, Ltd.

10 Metcalfe Street, OTTAWA. — 174 Bay Street, TORONTO.

Under Dominion Government Inspection.

Artistic Rosedale Residence FOR SALE

This is a charmingly planned stone and stucco home, on a well treed lot, just a few steps from the Government House. Designed by an eminent architect, it is well planned and luxuriously appointed. Heated by a Fess Oil Burner, and automatic humidifier. May be purchased on easy terms, at seven thousand less than cost, to close an estate.

GIBSON BROS.

Adel. 0685 — 357 Bay Street.

A Daylight Office

Practically all windows, north, east and west, in these handsome premises.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"
73 Richmond St. West

2,100 feet at $1.50 per foot, or could be nicely divided into two offices of about 1,000 feet each. This is the north section of the third floor, taking in the full width of the building.

APPLY TO

"SATURDAY NIGHT" — MAIN 6640 or AD. 1206

S. E. LYONS, LTD., 347 BAY ST.

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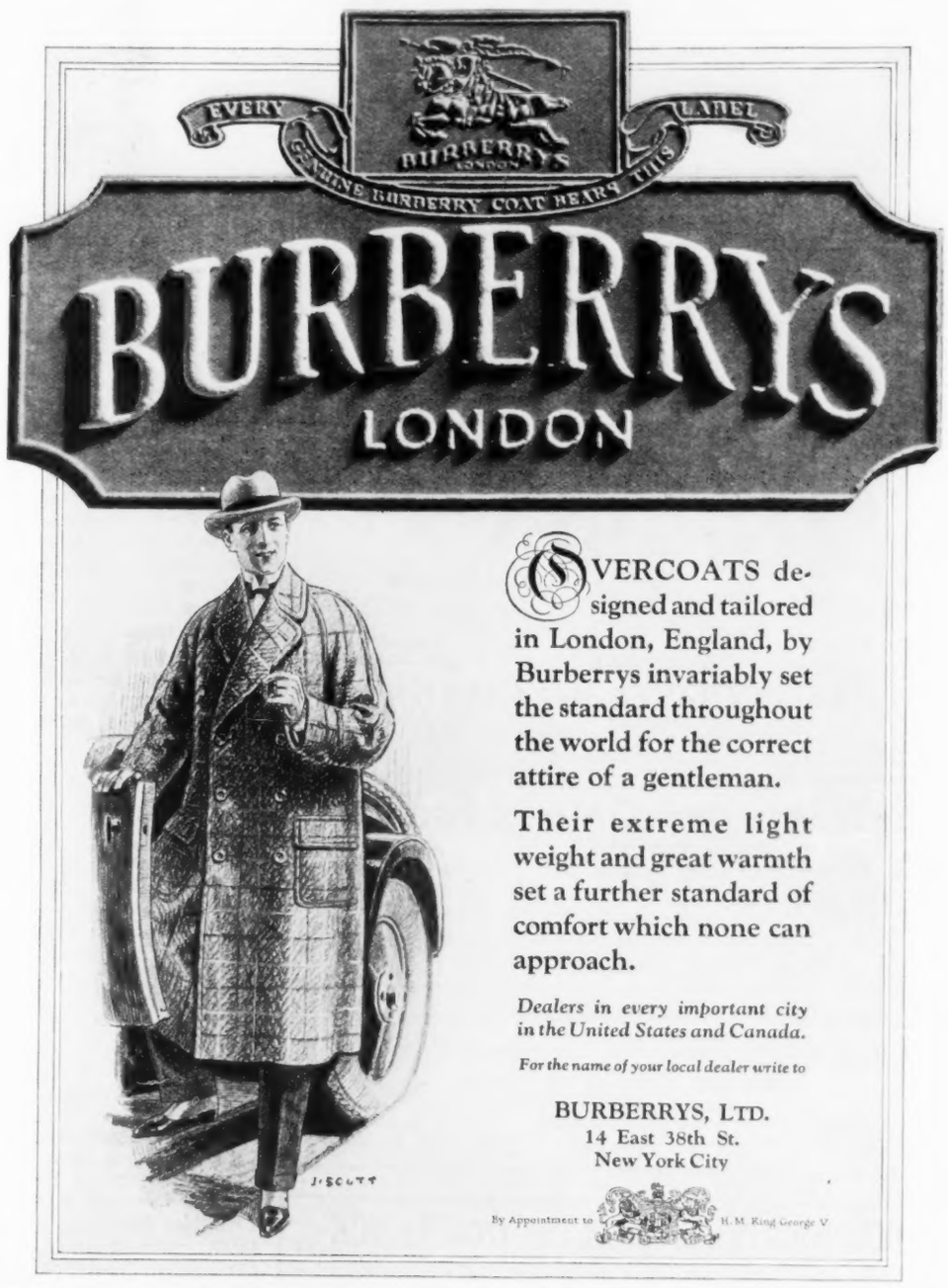
MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street — Established 1901 E. R. WOOD, President — LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars

Head Office: 26 King Street East TORONTO 2



THE BURBERRY COAT SHOP

Received last Saturday another big shipment of these smart, comfortable coats. Your inspection is requested.

Cameron-Jeffries
LIMITED
KING EDWARD HOTEL—TORONTO

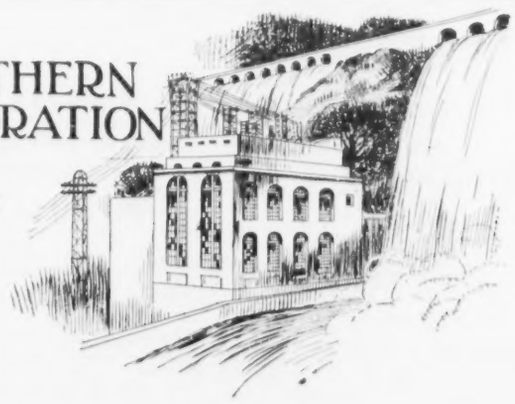
CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

7% Preferred Stock

This Company has played a large part in the rapid development taking place in the North.

Its current earnings are running twice dividend requirements.

Dividends payable quarterly.



Price: at the market to yield over 7%.

We invite your inquiries for investment service

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Winnipeg

535

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO. A.D. 1818.

Security $59,000,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
53 Yonge St.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Incorporated 1850
Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
$20,733,740.97
Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager.
MONTREAL

Stock and Bond Salesman WANTED
A Well Established Canadian Mortgage Investment Company with assets exceeding $1,000,000 has decided to increase its capital in view of the greater development now evident in Western Canada. This Company has paid dividends regularly for twelve years. We are underwriting the stock and require the services of an experienced salesman to take exclusive charge of a large western territory. Apply
ARGUE BROS. LTD.,
Realtors and Financial Brokers
WINNIPEG, CANADA.
Established 1902

BUY A BOND
of $100.00—$500.00 or $1000.00
According to the amount you wish to save
You make an initial payment of ten per cent. with the order, and pay the balance in monthly instalments. Such a Mortgage Bond will earn you 6 to 7%. Have us explain our Systematic Monthly Savings Plan — we would be pleased to do so.
Send for Plan "S."
H. B. **ROBINSON & Co. Limited**
Investment Bankers
53 King St. West, TORONTO, ELGIN 1224
136 St. James Street, MONTREAL, MAIN 8542

Investment Consultation
NO matter how small your available funds may be, we invite you to make an appointment with a member of our firm to discuss the investment of it.
By so doing you incur no expense and place yourself under no obligation to us.
Telephone - Elgin 4441
for an appointment
R. A. DALY & CO.
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
TORONTO
Members Toronto Stock Exchange

HOWARD MENZIES
Managing Director for Canada of Crosse and Blackwell, Limited, old-established English manufacturers of jams, pickles, and other products, who have decided to build a Canadian plant in Toronto at a cost of $1,000,000. Under Mr. Menzies' management the Canadian demand for Crosse and Blackwell products has rapidly increased, and the new factory is the result. Mr. Menzies is a Canadian and a resident of Toronto.

including structural shapes, nails, and tacks, washers, pole line hardware, etc.

Fine Progress by Power Corporation

ILLUMINATING evidence of the progress made by Power Corporation of Canada is afforded by the complete text of the company's first annual report, published in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. The net earnings for its first year of $246,386, enough to pay $145,453 in dividends on the first preference shares and carry $100,932 to surplus, has been obtained from two groups of companies: the first consisting of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ltd., Ottawa & Hull Power Company, Ltd., and Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd., which it controls through stock ownership; and the second group consisting of Southern Canada Power Company, Ltd., Dominion Power and Transmission Company Ltd., Winnipeg Electric Company, Ltd., and East Kootenay Power Company, Ltd., in all of which it has a substantial interest. The combined gross earnings of these utility companies were $12,974,984 for the year, the net earnings available for reserves and common dividends being $1,891,705. The total installed plant capacity of these companies reached 400,000 horse power with an ultimate capacity fifty per cent. higher. These companies generated during 1925, 850,000,000 kilowatt hours. Power Corporation owns 36.25 per cent. of the outstanding common stocks of these utilities. President A. J. Nesbitt has announced that among the new services which the corporation will conduct this year, and which will be reflected in the next annual report, are management contracts with East Kootenay Power, Ottawa & Hull Power, Ottawa River Power, Ottawa-Montreal Power, Dominion Power and Transmission and Canada Northern Power.

Imperial Bank Statement Best in Years

THE first of the series of Canadian banking financial statements which annually appear about this time of year has just been issued by the Imperial Bank of Canada. It is a document that will gratify the general public as well as the bank's shareholders and clients inasmuch as it confirms the earlier reports of the general improvement in Canadian business conditions and of the increasingly healthy position of Canadian banking. Improvement is evidenced by increased profits, an expansion in current loans, a substantial increase in savings deposits and a further strengthening of the bank's already strong liquid position.

The profits for the year amounting to $1,265,776 are larger than for some years past and compare with $1,162,149 for the previous year, and amount to 8¾ per cent. on the combined capital and rest account, capital standing at $7,000,000 and reserve fund at $7,500,000. After dividends, and all charges, including the balance from the previous year of $1,098,871, the balance at credit of account at the close of the year was raised to $1,252,148. The sum of $160,000 was paid to the Government in taxes.

The total assets of the bank have grown from $124,870,000 a year ago to $131,832,000, there being an increase of approximately $5,000,000 in deposits which have now reached the substantial total of $100,787,014.91—the hundred million mark being reached for the first time in the history of the bank. Of the total nearly eighty-two and a half millions are in the interest bearing or saving bank category. The cash holdings are $27,215,000, which is approximately one million more than a year ago and the immediately available assets are $69,372,000, compared with $66,872,000 in 1925, indicating that the bank's high percentage of liquid assets to its liabilities has been rigidly maintained. The current loans have grown from $50,225,000 to $55,186,000, reflecting the increased commercial business of the bank.

Port Alfred Pulp to Double Common Stock

THE common stock of the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper will be increased from 60,000 shares of no par value to 120,000 shares of no par value if a meeting of shareholders to be held December 14 approves a by-law recently passed by the directors. It is understood that the directors will recommend that the new shares be offered to the present holders of common stock at $25 per share, payable $10 per share on the 28th December, 1926, $7.50 per share on the 28th June, 1927, and $7.50 per share on the 28th December, 1927.

The plan calls for fully paid-up shares to be issued to amount paid-up on the various dates, that is, 40 per cent. 28th December, 1926, 30 per cent. on 28th of June and 28th of December, 1927.

Algoma Central Reports Better Earnings

THE annual report issued by the committee representing the bondholders of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway and the Algoma Central Terminals shows that the combined undertaking derived some benefit from the improved conditions prevailing during the last fiscal year. The rail mill of the Algoma Steel Corporation was working 151 days of the year, compared with 85 days in the previous year, and the increased activity reflected by these figures naturally gave a larger volume of freight for the railway. Gross receipts of the railway and terminal companies combined amounted for the year ending June 30 last to $1,941,821, as compared with $1,564,589, and working expenses absorbed $1,906,465 against $1,685,225. The outcome was, therefore, that instead of a net loss on working of $120,636 the undertaking showed a net credit of $35,355. This is so far to the good, but the gap that has to be filled before earnings suffice to meet bond charges remains a very wide one. The only interest at present being paid is 3 per cent. on the $4,992,713 of first mortgage bonds of the Terminals Co., and this is payable under the terms of the scheme of 1916, out of capital. The deficit last year, after charging interest in full on the bonds of the two companies, was $718,280, as compared with $874,272 in 1924-25. A table showing the deficits year by year since 1913 is the most impressive feature of the railway company's balance sheet, for out of a total on the assets side of $33,482,618 the aggregate debit to profit and loss stands at $8,831,441.

Sugar beet growers of Alberta will receive $7 a ton for their beets next year. They will also participate in the usual bonuses included in the old contract, such as high test of sugar content and profits from higher sugar prices. The $7 a ton payment is guaranteed. The announcements to beet growers were made by T. George Wood, General Manager of the Canadian Sugar Company at Raymond, Alberta. Under the new scale beet growers will gain over the 1926 basis of prices by nearly 22 per cent. or approximately $10 an acre.

New Issue

$300,000

Jones Bros. of Canada, Limited

(Dominion Charter)

6½% First Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated 15th November, 1926 — *Denominations: $1,000, $500 and $100* — *Due 15th November, 1946*

Principal and half-yearly interest (15th May and 15th November) payable in Gold Coin of Canada at the holder's option at the chief office of the Standard Bank of Canada in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal and Winnipeg. Bonds may be registered as to principal. Provision is to be made for an annual sinking fund commencing 15th November, 1927, estimated sufficient to retire 90% of total issue by maturity. Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date before maturity on 60 days' notice at 105 and interest up to and including November 15th, 1931; thereafter at 104 and interest up to and including November 15th, 1936; thereafter at 103 and interest up to and including November 15th, 1941, and thereafter at 102 and interest.

TRUSTEE: The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION	*Authorized*	*To be issued*
6½% First Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	$300,000	$300,000
Common Stock without nominal or par value	10,000 shs.	5,513 shs.

For detailed information we refer to the prospectus, containing letter from Mr. Sidney Jones, President of Jones Bros. of Canada, Limited, which has been summarized, in part, as follows:

BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES—Jones Bros. of Canada, Limited, has been incorporated with a Dominion Charter to acquire and operate the business, plants and undertakings of Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario, and its subsidiary, Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, Winnipeg. The Company as successor to Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, and Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, will be the largest manufacturer in Canada of store fittings, including show cases, revolving wardrobes, sectional wall fixtures, New Way units and window display partitions. It will also be the largest manufacturer and distributor of barber supplies in Canada. The Company has the exclusive rights in Canada covering the patents of The Grand Rapids Show Case Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., the largest show case company in the world. The Company's business is national in character. Its head office, laboratories and showrooms are located in Toronto, with the manufacturing plants at Dundas, Ontario, and showrooms and warehouses in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and sales agencies from coast to coast. The business of the Company and its predecessors, with an estimated turn-over this year in excess of $875,000 and present net assets in excess of $634,000, has been almost entirely built up out of earnings. The stock on hand is new and the factories and machinery are in a high state of efficiency and thoroughly modern.

HISTORY—Mr. Sidney Jones in 1887 founded the firm of Jones Bros., which at that time, did an importing and jobbing business in barbers' supplies. By 1900 the business had outgrown its premises, and larger quarters were acquired, and, at the same time, the business branched out into the manufacture of barbers' wall fittings and a general woodworking business. In 1904 the business was incorporated under the style of Jones Bros. and Co. Limited, with a capitalization of $40,000. Two years later, or in 1906, the authorized capitalization was increased to $200,000, and a plant in Dundas, Ontario, was acquired, to which necessary additions have been made from time to time. The head office, selling agency and laboratories remained in Toronto, and the selling forces of the Company were located in the more important centres in Canada. In 1923 Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, was acquired to look after the Company's Western business, which, at that time, had grown to a very large volume, and has since shown substantial development. During 1926 the factories of the Company have been working to capacity, and it is expected that this condition will continue.

SINKING FUND—The Trust Deed will provide for annual sinking fund payments commencing on November 15th, 1927, estimated sufficient to retire 90% of the issue by maturity.

MANAGEMENT—Mr. Sidney Jones, President of Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, who has been associated with that company since its inception, is President, and Mr. C. W. Hunter is General Manager of the New Company. The executive positions in the new organization will be occupied by those previously associated with the successful operation of the constituent companies.

ASSETS—(after allowing for present financing)
Fixed Assets as at November 4th, 1926.
(As appraised by Canadian Appraisal Co., Ltd., after ample allowance for depreciation)
Land, Building, Machinery and Equipment $292,161.75
Net Current Assets after making provision for all current liabilities and exclusive of goodwill, patents, trademarks, etc. 332,277.48
Total Net Assets $624,439.23
(or $2,114.79 for each $1,000 of this issue outstanding)
The current assets of the Company are 3¼ times their current liabilities.

EARNINGS—An analysis of the consolidated yearly earnings of Jones Bros. and Co., Limited, and its subsidiary, Bouey Brothers Company, Limited, as certified by Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, shows:—
The average annual consolidated net earnings before providing for interest, depreciation, Federal taxes, for the seven years ending December 31st, 1925, were in excess of ..... $ 46,500.00
(which is at the rate of over 2 1-2 times Bond interest requirements.)
Estimated net earnings on the same basis, based on orders executed and business on hand, for the year ending December 31st, 1926, will be in excess of ..... $ 70,000.00
(which is at the rate of over 3½ times Bond interest requirements.)
The future of the business appears brighter than ever before, and, with the predominating position which the Company holds in its field, it should benefit largely from the improvement in general conditions in Canada. It is confidently expected that the earnings of the Company will show a steady and substantial increase.

SECURITY—The bonds will be secured by a first and specific mortgage on the real and leasehold property now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, and by a first floating charge on all its undertaking property and assets, other than specifically mortgaged premises as provided in the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed provides that the Company may not make capital expenditures, except for necessary repairs or replacements, or declare or pay cash dividends on its common shares, unless current assets remain equal to at least 150% of current liabilities nor unless net current assets remain equal to not less than 60% of the principal amount of outstanding bonds, or declare or pay cash dividends on its common shares except out of surplus earnings remaining after deduction of all fixed charges and operating expenses.

We have purchased and offer the above Bonds when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto.

PRICE: Par and Interest, Yielding 6½%

Gairdner & Company, Limited
312 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ont.
Telephone Elgin 2301

Stewart, Scully Co., Limited
1004 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 2
Telephone Adelaide 1136

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based on information which we believe reliable, and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

To the Shareholders of

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

The attention of the Board of Directors of Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Company, Limited, has been called to a proposal to the holders of Ordinary Shares of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, made by Alfred Loewenstein, on behalf of a new Canadian company, the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation, offering in exchange for their shares, shares of the new Canadian company, it being stated that such company will have a controlling or important interest in other hydro-electric enterprises not in any way connected with Brazil.

It is the opinion of the Board that any such fusion or alliance of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, with other companies not connected with Brazil would not only be of no benefit to the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, but that on the contrary it would have most harmful results for the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, undertakings and consequently for its shareholders.

The Board feel they would be wanting in their duty towards the shareholders if they should refrain from making a public announcement of their views and of the fact that they will oppose any project such as that above referred to, which if carried through would apparently result in some kind of alliance or fusion with other companies not connected with Brazil. The Company is gradually emerging from the effect of the conditions produced by the War. There has been a steady improvement in its affairs and the Board believe this will continue, but such result will not only not be hastened by the carrying out of the Loewenstein or other like proposal, but on the contrary, will probably be seriously retarded. Accordingly, the Board advises shareholders not to exchange their shares in accordance with the proposal made or any other proposal along similar lines.

The Board regret that they are compelled to make this announcement and wish to state that Mr. Loewenstein has already been informed of their views and that if the proposal were proceeded with they would oppose it publicly.

Toronto, Canada, 22nd November, 1926.

On behalf of the Board,

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, President.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

Genuine BAYER **ASPIRIN**

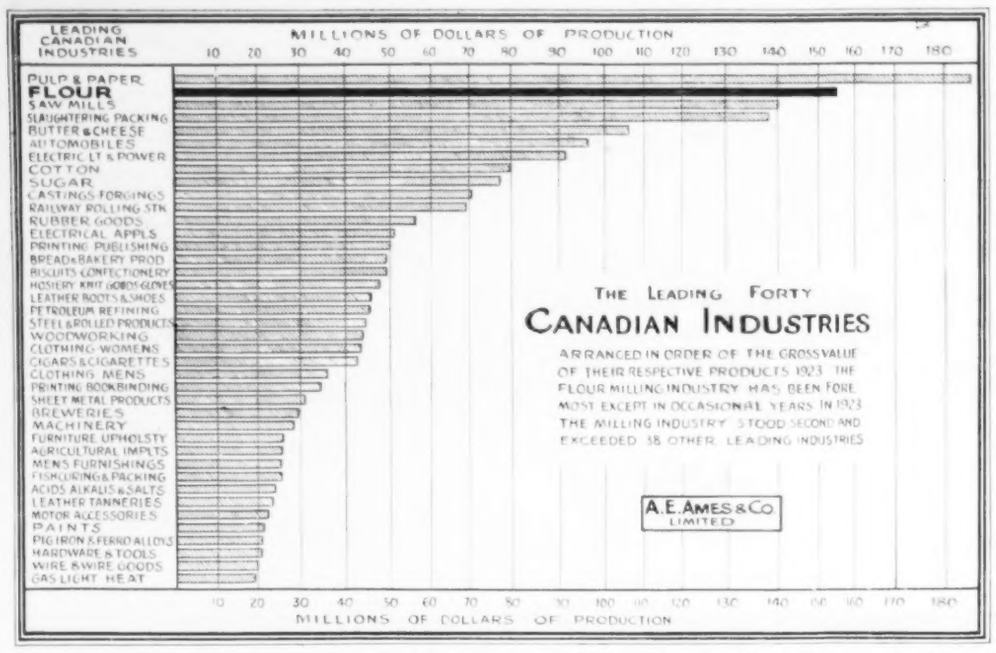
Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds	Headache	Neuritis	Lumbago
Pain	Neuralgia	Toothache	Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

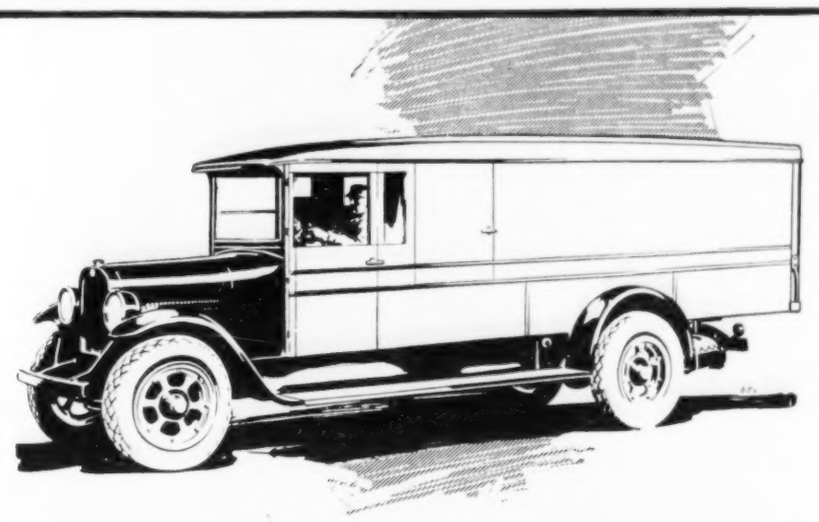
Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



The graph above has been prepared from the official figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1923, the latest year for which complete comparative figures are available. The graph clearly brings out the important position the milling industry occupies among the industries of the Dominion. The milling industry has always occupied a foremost position and in 1923 stood ahead of 38 other leading Canadian industries and was second only to the pulp and paper industry.

A BETTER, STURDIER 1½-TON
Increased Earning Power



Demand for Graham Brothers 1½-Ton Truck increases steadily, rapidly. Owners profit by its economical, dependable work under all conditions of road and load. Buyers buy again. Fleets grow.

It has earned its preference by its earning power.

Now an improved 1½-Ton assures even greater value at the same low initial cost.

Graham Brothers consider a change an improvement, only when it adds definitely to the truck's value. These improvements do—

Seven-inch Frame—a sturdier chassis and longer truck life.

Steering Gear—greater ruggedness and easier handling.

Motor—recent improvements adding to its long life and dependable performance.

Shorter over-all Length—without reducing space for load.

Longer Brake Life—four brake bands, operated by service pedal, increase life of linings and drums.

Dodge Brothers Dealers everywhere will show you this better, sturdier Graham Brothers 1½-Ton Truck—and show you its capacity for work in your business.

Graham Brothers Truck, with Dodge Brothers ¾-Ton Commercial Cars, meet 91% of all hauling requirements.

1½-TON CHASSIS - - - - $1545
2-TON CHASSIS - - - - - 1785
(Disc Wheels With Dual Rear, Optional)
1-TON CHASSIS (G-BOY) - - 1105
f. o. b. Toronto, taxes to be added

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Make Pay Day *Banking Day*

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA · ESTD · 1873 ·

23 Branches in Toronto

THAT extra portion of your weekly salary which is not needed for immediate necessities quickly dwindles away if it is not at once deposited in your bank account.

The safest, surest road to a substantial savings account is to make every Pay Day Banking Day — at your nearest Branch of The Standard Bank of Canada.

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STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA

A. F. WHITE, President — N. L. McLEOD, General Manager

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco
Complete Line of Smokers' Sundries

Prompt and Careful Attention Given to All

Mail Orders
Get Your Christmas Smokes for Yourself or Friends From Us. Write for Prices.

Try Bollard's Favorite Mixture, You'll Like It

Alive Bollard, Tobacconist

10-12 Yonge St. Arcade — Toronto

WATER POWER RIGHTS
AT AUCTION

Auction Sale of the Estate of Madame Joseph Masson

(Comprising real estate, water power rights, buildings, etc., situated in Terrebonne and surrounding territory, near the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.)

The Madame Masson Estate will sell at auction its Terrebonne property, comprising land, buildings, water power rights, dams, etc., situated at or near the town of Terrebonne, P. Q. The auction shall take place, by order of the court, on November 29th between 10.30 and 11 a.m., in the Court House at St. Jerome, P. Q.

Great value of the Water Power Rights

The settling of the Masson Estate has delayed the exploitation of the Terrebonne water power rights, which have not been available so far for industrial purposes, despite the growth of the surrounding territory. The water power rights, dams, barrages, owned by the Madame Masson Estate, are most desirable and promising for industrial purposes because of the ideal location and the proximity to Montreal. The possibilities of development are tremendous.

Enumeration of the properties

The properties of the Madame Masson Estate, which shall be sold at auction on November 29th, comprise the following:

2 parcels of land, with buildings, and bridge, near Ile-aux-Moulins.

3 parcels of land situated in adjoining territory.

The islands known as Ile St. Jean, with buildings;—Ile-du-Moulin, with buildings, mill and machinery; Ile aux Moutons; Ile-a aux Pins, also known as Ile Masson, and fifteen small islands in the Jesus River.

All the water power rights, barrages, dams, etc., situated on or near the above mentioned islands.

All the above mentioned properties, parcels of land, buildings, islands, water power rights, etc., will be sold en bloc at the auction sale, and shall be deeded to the highest bidder.

While the valuation placed on these properties has been estimated in their undeveloped state, the possibilities of increasing their value through development are practically inestimable.

For further particulars regarding this auction you may communicate with Messrs. Lanctot & Hamelin, advocates, 120 St. James Street, Montreal.

Trade With Russia

THERE is evidence of increasing trade between Canada and Russia and a distinct tendency towards a stabilization in the volume of business exchanged. Prior to the war Russia was purchasing a great variety of Canadian goods. Since the war, trade figures have necessarily been subject to very violent fluctuations as to both sales and purchases, but there is expectation that the future course of trade will be steadier as the Soviet Republic looks increasingly to the Dominion to meet its requirements. This is indicated in the latest figures of trade available which reveal the mutual exchange of business to be, on the whole, on a better footing than in any year since 1915. Trade between the two countries would appear to be approaching the position it was in immediately prior to the outbreak of the war.

In 1924 Canada purchased from Russia to the extent of $344,770; in 1925 to $2,807; and in 1926 to $7,207. The Dominion sold to Russia in 1924 to the value of $115,980; in 1925 to $11,669,352; and in 1926 to $3,788,266. The sensational swelling of export figures in 1925 was due to a large order placed with Canadian millers for 2,000,000 barrels of flour, and the effect of this purchase is seen to some extent in the 1926 trade figures. This is not expected to be a steady item of trade. A clearer idea of the extent of trade between the two countries is seen in the figures of the twelve months ending June, 1926, when Dominion exports to the Soviet Republic were $1,262,600, and her imports from that country $1,087,460.

Exports from Canada to Russia in the last fiscal year fall very largely into the agricultural and vegetable products class, this item accounting for $2,797,626 of the total. Other fairly important classes were iron and its products; non-ferrous metals; and fibres and textiles. There were no wheat exports to Russia in that year, but flour exports amounted to 370,427 barrels worth $2,756,745. Canada's imports were largely animal and animal products.

There is a growing market for various kinds of Canadian goods in Russia and increasing evidence of the Soviet Government's desire to trade with the Dominion. In the rebuilding up of the country's agriculture there is a steadily widening market for agricultural machinery, and orders placed with Canadian houses in the present year, and now being filled, are expected to be the forerunners of others.

It is believed that Russia is to become an important customer of Canada for horses, and some attention is being given to general utility horses with this destination in view. An order for one thousand animals was received in the spring and filled by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. At the present time the Branch is completing a subsequent order of similar size.

The Dominion is expected to benefit, both immediately and in the future through the visit to Canada at the present time, of engineering and commissariat delegates of the Soviet Government who are investigating the possibility of securing 5,000 railway cars in Canada. It is confidently expected that a purchase will result and this be the first of similar orders. The delegates are at the same time making a study of Canadian Railway shops and repair methods in general.

The new drydock just completed at Esquimalt, Victoria, is the second largest in the world and only 29 feet shorter than the Commonwealth dock at Boston. This giant dock, hewn out of solid rock, cost $6,000,000 and measures 1,150 feet long, 149 feet wide at the top and 125 at the bottom. Its depth is 49 feet 5 inches with 40 feet of water in the sills at high water. The dock will take the largest ship afloat.

Income-building Securities to yield 5% to 7½%

We recommend for sound and profitable investment:

	Price	Yield About
GOVERNMENT BONDS		
Dominion of Canada 4½'s, due 1940	* Mkt.	4.85
Republic of Chile 6's, due 1960	93¼	6.50
Department of Antioquia 7's, due 1945	93	7.70
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS		
Montreal Power 1st Ref. 5's, due 1951	99½	5.03
Gatineau Power Deb. 6's, due 1941	99½	6.05
Jamaica Public Service 1st 6½'s, due 1943	104	6.12
INDUSTRIAL BONDS		
Alberta Pacific Grain 1st 6's, due 1946	98	6.15
International Paper Deb. 6's, due 1941	98	6.20
Canada Steamship 1st and Gen. 6's, due 1941	97	6.30
St. Anne Paper 1st 6½'s, due 1946	100	6.50
Acadia Apartments 1st 6½'s, due 1939	98½	6.65
London Realty 1st 6½'s, due 1941	98½	6.65
Rolls Royce of America 7's, due 1937	100	7.00
PREFERRED STOCKS		
United Securities 6% cumulative	Mkt.	5.76
Belgo Canadian Paper 7% cumulative	* Mkt.	6.83
Alberta Pacific Grain 7% cumulative	** 100	7.00
Jamaica Public Service 7% cumulative	* Mkt.	7.20

** Plus accrued dividend with bonus of common stock. * Listed Montreal Stock Exchange.

Particulars on request

Greenshields & Co
Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Montreal: 17 St. John Street
also Mount Royal Hotel Building

TORONTO 14 King Street East — QUEBEC 30 St. Peter Street — OTTAWA 46 Elgin Street

Palm for Silver Production

(Continued from Page 17)

So great has been the development of the gold mining industry that the leading mine, Hollinger Consolidated, is now producing more gold in a single year than did the entire silver field of Northern Ontario even in the year of maximum achievement. Four individual gold mines in Northern Ontario are each producing more value annually than the annual rate ever attained by any one of the silver mining companies. Two more gold mines will attain this distinction within the next year or two.

Therefore, while silver mining in Northern Ontario may be declining, yet in place of a silver mining industry which yielded scores of millions there is a gold mining industry which will produce wealth valued in hundreds of millions.

It is correct to point out, therefore, that while the glory that once belonged to Cobalt is on the wane, yet the glory which Northern Ontario as a whole has enjoyed for the past twenty years is still rising—and at a greater rate than ever in the days gone by.

Settlers That Stay Settled

(Continued from page 17)

groups the figures are unbiased; and there seems no reason for doubting the general conclusions reached.

There are, of course, other considerations to be kept in mind. Figures indicate, for example, that the British-born is more apt to drift to the city than either the North-European (with a few exceptions) or the settler from the United States. Besides, the immigrant from the American Republic is acquainted with the agricultural methods in vogue on this continent; and, as compared with the European, he has had experience of political institutions closely similar to ours. Then the practical administrator has to take account also of the relative possibilities of getting settlers from the various countries. This, in turn, depends to a considerable degree on whether we desire agriculturists only or whether we are opening the gates to all who are able and willing to work.

Nevertheless, when all these (and, no doubt, other) phases of the problem have been weighed, the facts that stand out in the table given above do bear upon an aspect of the case that cannot fail to command attention. It is of high importance from a natural viewpoint that we should attract immigrants who will stay with us. We cannot get rid of the mass attraction of the United States both for our own people and for newcomers amongst us. It is all the more desirable, therefore, to encourage those classes of settlers who are most likely to withstand the urge to cross into the populous American Republic.

A young matron, shopping, asked a butcher the price of hamburger steak.

"Twenty-five cents a pound," he replied.

"But at the corner store it is only twelve cents," said the customer.

"Well, why didn't you buy it there?"

"Because they haven't any."

"Oh, I see," said the butcher. "When I don't have it I sell it for ten cents a pound."

United States to Reduce Taxes

CURRENT good news consists not merely of the frequent declarations of either extra or larger dividends, but also of the prospect of a *further substantial cut in Federal taxes*," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"As to the future of the bond market, credits have been getting into an easier position for some weeks, and in less than a month from now funds will begin to flow from the interior to New York—with the probability that some of these funds will find their way into the bond market.

"Whether there will be a somewhat better opportunity than at present to buy for the January rise is a doubtful question. Just because the stock market has almost invariably sold off the last week in November and the first week in December is no proof that it will do so this time. In any event, holders of investment stocks may well maintain their position over the end of the year."

The silver cup for the best display of poultry at the Sesquicentennial Poultry Show was won by the Hon. John S. Martin, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

CPFC

The Complete Executor

Some men have the time to be executors. Some men have the ability. Some men have the willingness. Probably here and there is one who has all three. But if you find him, how can you be sure that at the time of your death he will be the same man he is now?

The Canada Permanent Trust Company is the complete executor. Executorship is its chief business. Fifty years from now, it will be the same able, faithful trustee that it is now.

Why should you burden your friend or your wife with the unaccustomed task? Why should you risk your estate in inexperienced hands?—when this Company is equipped at every point to serve those you love with wisdom and loyalty.

For their protection, name as your Executor—

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
Toronto Street, Toronto.
Manager, Ontario Branch - - A. E. HESSIN

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your **EXECUTOR**
Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor"
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,172,500.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,259,450.38
THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

Canada's Fine Turf Grass Seed

FOR many years the Geological Survey, and latterly the Victoria Memorial Museum, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, have been engaged in botanical explorations with a view of ultimately bringing about an adequate botanical survey of Canada. These investigations are quietly carried on and few people, outside of those interested in botany, know much about the extent and nature of the work. Still fewer realize its practical value. As an illustration of the intimate relation between botanical explorations and the development of agricultural resources in Canada the following is rather illuminating.

A few years ago, when a country-wide demand for large quantities of turf grass seed of a superior quality began seriously to engage the attention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Seed Commissioner, Mr. Geo. H. Clark, undertook to investigate the possibilities of developing a seed growing industry in Canada which would make the Dominion independent of imports from other countries.

In an endeavor to ascertain where in Canada such turf grass seed might be produced in quantity for commerce the Seed Commissioner applied for information to Dr. M. O. Malte, Chief Botanist of the National Herbarium and also from personal knowledge of the flora of the various provinces, Dr. Malte was able to point to particular localities in the Maritime Provinces suitable for seed growing purposes and where a particularly fine grass, so-called Browntop, was already growing in a practically pure state.

Under Dr. Malte's supervision as to correct identification of species the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has in the last few years made good progress in developing a new seed growing industry in Prince Edward Island. In 1925, 80 growers received $13,000 for Browntop seed which in previous years had been allowed to go to waste, and this year there are not less than 480 growers, with a prospective seed crop of 70,000 pounds.

In the summer of 1926, Dr. Malte visited Prince Edward Island, and identified another still more valuable turf grass, the Velvet Bent, which is now being propagated for commerce under the direction of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The development of the seed growing of this exceedingly valuable grass together with that of the Browntop seed industry may reasonably be expected to make Canada the most reliable source of supply in the world for fine turf grass seed.

Talc in Canada

CANADA possesses one of the most important high-grade talc deposits in the world. This deposit, situated near Madoc in Hastings county, Ontario, has been, according to Dr. M. E. Wilson of the Geological Survey, the principal source of talc for the manufacture of talcum powder in both Canada and the United States for a number of years.

Talc occurs in several forms and is characterized by properties that render it useful for a great variety of purposes. The most valuable type is a white variety of sufficient purity to be used in toilet preparations. The principal deposit in the Madoc area is a crumpled mass of white flaky talc schist 1,300 feet long and from 5 to 65 feet wide developed in dolomite not far from an intrusive mass of granite. Most of this deposit is owned by the George H. Gillespie Company, which operates a grinding plant at Madoc, the remainder belonging to the Asbestos Pulp Corporation. The total production of ground talc from the Madoc properties in 1925 was 13,678 tons, valued at $174,116. Formerly all that was not marketed in Canada was sold in the United States, but since the imposition of the Fordney tariff considerable amounts are being shipped to the United Kingdom, Germany, and other countries.

Grey talc schist, suitable for use in ground form as filler in paper, in dusting rubber and for other purposes, for which a pure white color is not essential, is found in the Eagle property near Victoria, B.C., near Anderson lake on the Pacific Great Eastern railway, B.C., near Chaumox station on the Canadian Pacific railway, B.C., at numerous places in the Eastern townships of Quebec, and at many other places in Canada. The talc schist deposits of the Eastern townships of Quebec are associated with the same igneous intrusives as the asbestos deposits of the same region. They are similar to and lie in the same belt as the talc deposits of Vermont. Ground talc has been produced in a small way from the Eagle, the Anderson Lake and Chaumox properties in British Columbia, and plans are under consideration for the erection of a talc grinding plant at Robertsonville, Quebec.

Deposits of the massive variety of talc called soapstone are known to occur near Banff in Alberta, near Wabigoon in Western Ontario, and in several localities in the Eastern townships, Quebec. Soapstone blocks for use in lining the roasting furnaces of paper mills using the sulphate process have been produced for several years from deposits near Robertsonville, Quebec.

Mapping Beyond Red Lake

A FEW months ago it was announced in the press that the federal authorities were engaged upon a mapping programme covering the region in the vicinity of Red Lake. In accordance with this mapping program a provisional map of the Red Lake district itself had been issued to meet the urgent need for the presentation of authentic topographic information and the subsequent publication of map sheets lying on all sides of the Red Lake region was provided for. Two of these projected sheets were issued during the past few weeks, namely, the Lac Seul sheet and the Pointe du Bois sheet, lying respectively to the southeast and the southwest of Red Lake, and north from the main line of the Canadian National Railways. The mapping programme has been carried on by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the Surveys Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario, and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

A third sheet is now ready for issue to the public. This is known as the Carroll Lake sheet and comprises an area lying northwest of and adjoining Red Lake, included within latitudes 51° and 52° and longitudes 94° and 96°.

These sheets are published on the scale of four miles to the inch. They are issued in folder form for convenience in carrying in the pocket and may be obtained for the nominal fee of fifty cents by writing the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. They are also issued in plain form, unfolded, for which the fee is twenty-five cents.

Up to the time that this mapping programme was undertaken, there was very little authentic information available regarding the topography of this region, and most of the previous maps showed practically blank spaces here. This is far from a true representation of the case, for the topography actually consists of a maze of lakes, rivers, and connecting waterways of all sizes and shapes scattered throughout an entirely forested territory. The value of a good map in such country is at once apparent.

NEW ISSUE

$1,400,000

Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corporation

Lessor of Warehouse, Elevator and Flour Mill to

International Milling Company

6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Series "A"

Dated December 1, 1926. *Due December 1, 1951.*

Principal and half-yearly interest coupons (1 June and 1 December) payable at the holder's option in gold or its equivalent of lawful money of Canada at par at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, or in United States gold or lawful money at the United States, at par, at the Agency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York. Interest is payable without deduction for any United States Federal income tax up to 2%. Callable at the option of the company on sixty days' prior notice in whole only at 105 and accrued interest, but callable in part for half-yearly sinking fund requirement only up to and including November 30, 1935, at 105 and accrued interest; from December 1, 1935, up to and including November 30, 1945, at 102 and accrued interest; from December 1, 1945, up to and including November 30, 1951, at 101 and accrued interest. Principal may be registered.

Denominations: $500 and $1,000.

A half-yearly sinking fund, sufficient to redeem the entire issue (Series "A") at maturity is to be provided, the first payment to be made June 1, 1928.

Trustee: Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company, Buffalo, N.Y.

CAPITALIZATION

	AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED
6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (Series "A") Now being offered	$1,400,000
" " " " " " " (Series "B") Issued to trustee to provide for additions	600,000
	$2,000,000
Common Stock—no par value	20,000 shares

Summary from letters of J. G. Webster, President of Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corporation, and Mr. F. A. Bean, Sr., President of International Milling Company, Lessee:

1. PROPERTY—Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and will own, in fee simple, approximately 195,522 square feet of land (together with the benefit of, and subject to, certain rights of way, and the city's zoning ordinance) on the Buffalo Inner Harbor, with a water frontage of about 850 feet, on which land will be built a warehouse, a grain storage and transfer elevator of approximately 1,400,000 bushels capacity, and a flour mill with a daily capacity of about 2,500 barrels; all buildings to be of reinforced concrete construction of the most modern type. A lease of the above property will be made to International Milling Company, a Delaware corporation, with head office at Minneapolis, Minn. The latter company owns and operates either directly or through its Canadian subsidiary, Robin Hood Mills, Limited, mills at the following places: Moose Jaw, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; New Prague, Blue Earth and Wells, Minn.; Davenport and Sioux City, Iowa, with a total daily capacity of about 13,100 barrels of flour and 1,800 barrels of cereals.

2. LEASE—International Milling Company will lease the elevator, flour mill and approximately two-thirds of the warehouse space for a period of 26 years from the 1st of December, 1926, and will agree to pay all taxes, insurance, repairs, maintenance and other charges, and a rental adequate as to amount and time of payment to pay all interest charges and semi-annual sinking fund requirements retiring all bonds at or before maturity, and will guarantee completion of the construction of the warehouse, elevator and flour mill. The rental will be payable throughout the term of the lease, irrespective of completion or destruction of the buildings.

3. RESPONSIBILITY OF LESSEE:

ASSETS — International Milling Company (Lessee), according to its balance sheet of August 31st, 1926, certified by Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, has total net current assets of $3,302,371.75, and total net assets of $8,021,742.98, after providing for all liabilities other than capital stock.

(Or over 5⅓ times the amount of the Series "A" bonds)

EARNINGS—The earnings of International Milling Company, as certified by Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, have, after depreciation, but before bond interest and profits taxes, averaged for the last fourteen fiscal years ended August 31st, 1926 ..... $ 727,811.77

(Or over 6.4 times interest and sinking fund requirements of the Series "A" bonds)

For the 10 fiscal years ended August 31st, 1926, on the same basis ..... $ 806,344.89

(Or over 7⅛ times the interest and sinking fund requirements of the Series "A" bonds)

For the year ended August 31st, 1926, on the same basis $1,075,304.48

(Or over 9.5 times interest and sinking fund requirements of the Series "A" bonds)

Substantial additional earnings are expected from the operation of the Buffalo property.

4. PROVISION FOR ADDITIONS—To provide for additional capacity for anticipated increase of business, $600,000 par value of bonds of Series "B" of the same maturity and ranking equally with Series "A," pursuant to the terms of the lease, are to be issued to a trustee to be held by it in trust for and to be delivered to International Milling Company, but only to the extent of 75% of additional expenditure, and then only provided the earnings of International Milling Company, after depreciation (but before deduction of the cash rental payable under the lease hereinbefore mentioned), have averaged at least $375,000 per annum for the two fiscal years next preceding such delivery.

5. SECURITY—The total authorized bonds of both series will be secured by a first closed mortgage on the above lands and the warehouse, elevator and flour mill being erected thereon, including machinery and equipment, and all additions, and will further be secured by the lease and an assignment of the rentals and the benefits and advantages to be derived therefrom. Proceeds of this issue, less expenses, will be deposited with, or to the credit of Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company, Trustee, to be dealt with and paid out on auditors' certificates of expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

We have purchased, and now offer the above bonds when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to approval of legal details by Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Toronto, Messrs. Kingman, Cross, Morley & Cant, Minneapolis, and Messrs. Dudley, Stowe & Sawyer, Buffalo.

PRICE: 100 and accrued interest, yielding 6 %

We recommend these bonds for investment.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for. Temporary Bonds or Certificates are expected to be ready for delivery on or about December 6th, 1926.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
53 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

MONTREAL VICTORIA, B.C. VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON ENG.

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON INFORMATION WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE, ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THEIR ACCURACY.

AS ALL OF THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN SOLD, THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONLY AS A MATTER OF RECORD.

When People Like These Endorse Government Control

—justifying their stand by such sound reasons, the proposal must possess real merit. They cannot all be wrong. Let their judgments help you in forming yours!

Sir John Aird, President Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto:

"Stress has been laid by prohibitionists upon the evil effect of liquor upon young people, and the claim is made that they will consume more liquor under the conditions proposed by Mr. Ferguson than under the O.T.A. If the aim of the prohibitionists is to strengthen the moral fibre of our youth, then in my opinion they are defeating their own object. Most of the young people whom I have had under me have occupied positions of trust, and have naturally been subjected to temptation. I have always found that to train a man to resist temptation worked out much more satisfactorily for all concerned than to try to devise elaborate means to remove the temptation from him."

Sir Alan Aylesworth, Toronto:

"I have been voting now for more than fifty years in parliamentary elections, and I have never given a Conservative vote, but I am going to do so this year, because I think that any measure of prohibition by law as opposed to prohibition by education is the very reverse of what I have always considered were the true principles of Liberalism. As well might one try to advance the interest of religion or of Christianity by legislation that would compel the people to go to church."

Professor Alfred Baker, University of Toronto:

"The O.T.A. has proved a failure, conceived though it was with the best intentions and administered by Attorneys-General who earnestly desired its success. It has not stopped the use of liquor; there has grown a contempt for the law; it has created a class of bootleggers who have been enriched beyond the dreams of avarice. Surely it is time to make a change!"

Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., Ex-Minister of Finance, Calgary, Alberta:

"Not only has the Alberta Act been declared to be legally valid, but in practice it does control the liquor traffic in that province. The best proof of what can be done is what has been done, and in the language of one of the judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the province in which I reside—'I think the present Liquor Control Act a good and sound one, and has done more in the direction of temperance than any law we hitherto have had.'"

Lt.-Col. Arthur L. Bishop, St. Catharines, Ont.:

"No good can come from arbitrary and hysterical measures. The O.T.A. has proved unforceable even under two such dry Attorneys-General as Mr. Nickle and Mr. Raney, and where they have failed no one else will succeed. We are facing facts, not theories. I think Government Control should be given a fair trial in Ontario, as it has been in the West, and I believe the result will be equally satisfactory."

Col. Herbert A. Bruce, M.D., L.R.C.P., Toronto:

"It is not a question of "dry" or "wet"; it is a question of another Temperance Act against one that has been tried and found wanting. I consider Mr. Ferguson's proposal reasonable and enforceable, and therefore a great advance on the old Act. As such it should have the support of every one sincerely interested in furthering the Temperance cause and reducing the evils of drunkenness."

Police Magistrate C. H. Burgess, Peel County:

"My view of the matter is that the sale of liquor is out of control and is running wild (under the O.T.A.), and it is necessary to try to bring it under control again."

Rev. Father J. E. Burke, C.S.P., St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Toronto:

"It (the O.T.A.) has been no blessing. During the years it has been on our Statute Books the youth of Ontario, with singular and beautiful exceptions, has gone back. The terrifying increase in liquor amongst our boys and girls, even of tender years; the consequent deterioration of moral standards and conduct; the curse of the bootlegger; the conquest by strong liquor of our parents, our homes, our clubs, our students, our gatherings, have been begotten and thrived under the sway of prohibition."

Mr. L. N. Byrns, former Treasurer Sarnia Prohibition Union, Sarnia, Ont.:

"There are two questions before the electors in this campaign: (1) will we continue Government control under the Ontario Temperance Act, as we have had it for the last few years, whereby any person wanting liquor can buy all he likes from the bootlegger, or (2) will we have it controlled so that a person can only buy it through a Government commission house, where a person has got to have a permit to buy it, and then only a certain quantity at a time? I am not a staunch Conservative; I have voted Liberal when I deemed it wise, but will not this time."

Col. R. H. A. Carman, Belleville, Ont.:

"I am convinced the people have seen enough to lead them to decide they would rather have the distribution of liquor by Government regulation than by the unscrupulous bootlegger."

Hon. and Reverend H. J. Cody, LL.D., D.D., Toronto:

"The great achievements of the control plan, in my estimation, consist of the following: In the first place, people were no longer thinking and talking incessantly about getting a drink; in the second place, there was an overwhelming public opinion behind the enforcement of the Act where in the past public opinion had been strongly divided and illegal traffic had flourished because resorted to by a considerable section of the public; in the third place, bootlegging on a large scale was enormously diminished."

Draper Dobie, Toronto:

"Having voted Liberal in the last general election, and dry in the first two referendums, why have I decided to vote for Premier Ferguson's Government and policy? It is because Ontario wants more business and less taxes, more honesty and less deceitfulness, more breadth of education and less narrowness of parochialism, more self-respect and less fear."

W. J. Fair, Kingston, Ont.:

"When the late Principal Grant was at Queen's University he convinced me as probably no other man could of the pernicious evils of prohibition. Those like myself who remember Principal Grant, will agree with me when I speak of his far-seeing vision, his profound scholarship, and his true appreciation of human values. I believe prohibition is the blackest spot on the whole history of the Province of Ontario."

Clara C. Field, Cobourg, Ont.:

"Speaking from a woman's standpoint, I fear very much the result our present system of controlling the liquor question will have on the character of our young people, who are growing up in an atmosphere of reckless law-breaking and deceitful living. Will it be possible for them to have those feelings of patriotism they should have if they feel a contempt for the laws of their country? I feel I can certainly endorse Mr. Ferguson's policy as a sincere endeavor to solve a perplexing problem."

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., Toronto:

"If the responsibility were mine I would not choose Government control as now stated as a reform for existing evils. I believe, however, there is a weight of public opinion which demands a change in the existing law, and which will not be set aside by the present hesitating body of public opinion for its enforcement. Therefore, with the elimination of the legal sale of liquors in public houses of entertainment, I accept the sale of liquors through Government agencies only, under a system of permits, as probably the best obtainable change enforcible under the existing state of public opinion."

Rev. T. W. Goodwill, Presbyterian Church, Cobourg, Ont.:

"I believe the O.T.A. to be a failure, but in this election campaign I regard the Act not as a political issue, but a moral issue; not a question of lack of enforcement but rather of impossibility of enforcement. I find conditions under the Ontario Temperance Act to be much worse than they were before. I believe that Premier Ferguson is making a sincere and studied effort to secure a law that will be observed and one that can be enforced."

Principal W. L. Grant, Upper Canada College, Toronto:

"As a total abstainer of twenty-five years' standing, as one who loves the young men of Canada and whose life is spent in doing his best for them, I am glad to align myself with Canon Cody, Sir Thomas White and Sir John Willison in support of the Prime Minister in his fight against the evils of intemperance and lawlessness."

David Griffith, Greening Wire Works, Hamilton:

"I travel twice every year through the whole of Canada. I know the extent of the bootlegging evil in Hamilton. I do not know that it can be worse in any other part of the Province. In the West you cannot hear any complaint with present conditions. In Ontario it is impossible to get away from expressed ridicule and disrespect for the O.T.A."

Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Pres., Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co., Toronto:

"My impression of prohibition is that whereas the country generally thought it would be very much to its interests, it has only resulted in making many of our citizens hypocrites and law-breakers. This is having a very bad effect generally. Drinking in our cities and larger towns has certainly increased to an alarming extent. I am not a 'wet', but I am not in favor of repressive legislation. The idea of making people good by statute is a delusion."

Rev. Father C. J. Killeen, Belleville, Ont.:

"I view with a great deal of concern the increase in lawlessness and crime that prohibition has engendered. It leads to a spirit of distrust. It is no use saying to the people 'You cannot have liquor.' Those who want it will get it. Fifty-one per cent. of the people cannot impose their will on the other forty-nine per cent."

Rev. John Lyons, M.A., Church of England Rector:

"After studying the situation I have become convinced that Premier Ferguson's policy is the best solution yet placed before the people of Ontario to adequately deal with the liquor problem."

Ven. Archdeacon Mackintosh, Dundas, Ont.:

"You never heard of the Prohibitionists of the Provinces which have Government Control asking for a change to what we call a prohibition law. It shows that they are satisfied with the law, and feel that it is useless to ask for a change."

J. C. Makins, K.C., Stratford, Ont.:

"In a very large percentage of the cases in my experience contested in court in these districts (Waterloo County and Windsor Border), perjury has been committed. This is one feature that our so-called 'temperance' friends seem to overlook. In this respect the cure seems worse than the disease."

Rev. W. G. Martin, Pilgrim United Church, Brantford, Ont.:

"No man, unless he is blind, can say with sincerity that the O.T.A. as a prohibition measure has been the success we hoped and believed it would be, when it became law. The more I consider the question the more convinced I am that the bringing about of prohibition, an ideal towards which we are all striving, and to which we are committed as men and women, eager for the best moral interest of the community and of the state, is a process of education. It is the responsibility of the home, the school, and the church."

D. L. McCarthy, K.C., Toronto:

"The Ontario Temperance Act has undoubtedly abolished the bar, but unfortunately, instead of having one bar in a hotel, we now have rooms in hotels converted into private bars."

C. G. McGhie, Vice-President, Welland Vale Mfg. Co., St. Catharines, Ont.:

"Not only labor, but the country as a whole, will be better under Government control. I strongly endorse the Ferguson policy."

Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Hamilton, Ont.:

"I unhesitatingly state that in my opinion the policy of the Government control of liquor, as it is now stated by the Prime Minister, is sound and in the best interest of all the people of the Province. I have lately been in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. . . . This is what I have learned. The people who were strongly in favor of prohibition will without any qualification whatever say now that since Government control of liquor has come into force they would never for one moment go back upon their present legislation."

Controller William Morrison, Hamilton, Ont.:

"There is more alcohol drunk in Hamilton now than at any time in the city's history."

William Mulock, K.C., Toronto:

"I have no hesitation in telling the people of Ontario that I favor Government control in preference to the O.T.A., and that I will support the policy of the Ferguson Government."

Mrs. Emily Murphy (Janey Canuck), Police Magistrate, Edmonton, Alberta:

"Before Government control became the law of Alberta I opposed it vigorously, both on the platform and by my pen. I was fearful that our last state would be worse than our first. It seemed only logical that if the restrictions were removed there would be more drunkenness and crime. No living person could persuade me to the contrary.

"After a period of several years in which I have been called upon to enforce the present Liquor Control Act, both as a city and provincial magistrate, I am bound to acknowledge that my fears were largely unfounded. There was not even a rush of inebriety as I had predicted, the people showing a remarkable degree of restraint. The condition was steadily improved—again I say, not from any degree of spiritual enrichment on the part of our people—but because the law was well conceived and is being well enforced."

Dr. G. J. Musgrove, Temperance Candidate in 1919, Niagara Falls, Ont.:

"Before 1916 we had 15 bars and liquor stores in Niagara Falls; now we have double that number of bootleggers. The Provincial Police and the License Inspectors have been very active in endeavoring to enforce the Ontario Temperance Act, but it is really impossible to do so. I am not only in favor of Mr. Ferguson's policy, but I particularly endorse the provision that no permit shall be given to persons under 21 years of age."

Mr. Paul J. Myler, Pres. Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, Ont.:

"As a large employer of labor I see no possibility of room for complaint in Ontario when a man shall be allowed a bottle of beer in his own house. Long experience with our men in this company is good enough for me on this point."

J. G. Notman, Vice-President McKinnon Industries, St. Catharines, Ont.:

"We have as much trouble now with our labor as we had before prohibition came into effect. There are the same Monday and Tuesday difficulties, but now they are due to poisoned alcohol. Our men would be much better if they could have good beer when they want it. Government control as they have it in the West is what we should have in Ontario."

Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville:

"As a lawyer I know that the sad fact cannot be controverted, that in liquor cases under the repressive O.T.A. truth has lost its ancient power. The administration of justice has been honeycombed by perjury and the oath has lost its sanctity, despite the conscientious and able efforts of magistrates, Crown attorneys and police officers who have done their best to stem the tide of revolt. Where the law ends, tyranny begins. The O.T.A. is despotic, arbitrary and against the will of the citizens of Canada. A wise law is 'the State's collected will.' The O.T.A. never was. Under the O.T.A. we are all treated as children and weaklings and criminals."

Dr. A. Primrose, Dean of Medicine, Toronto University:

"They (the medical doctors) are legally permitted to issue a definite number of prescriptions each month, the inference being that the number of sick folk requiring alcohol should not exceed that number, and the doctor if he keeps within that limit is safe from adverse criticism. The present situation is intolerable. The medical profession must be released from such undignified servitude."

P. D. Ross, Publisher Ottawa Journal, Ottawa:

"Government Control has operated in several of the Provinces of the Dominion, and apparently without grave evil—at all events without such palpable evil as to suggest that prohibition is a necessity; certainly without such evil as is palpable under prohibition in the United States. It seems to me that the amount of public or private harm which the proposed Government control leaves possible need not compel any of us to interfere with the personal freedom of other people."

Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Toronto:

"Some over-zealous people tell us that Government Control does not work in the Provinces where it is being tried, but such is not my interpretation as I have found it. I have visited each Province where there has been a change, both under prohibitory measures and under Government Control, and the odds, to my way of thinking, are all on the side of Government Control."

Mr. Edward Tellier, former Liberal Member for North Essex, Windsor, Ont.:

"I do not look upon this as a party fight. I think we must all take off our coats and put Government Control over. I am for Government Control first, last and all the time."

Dr. J. A. Temple, M.R.C.S., LL.D., Past President Ontario Medical Association, Toronto:

"There is one fact that is very prominent in my mind and which I think might well be emphasized—that is the great increase in the use of narcotics in the last three or four years. The man who was addicted to liquor has switched in many cases to drugs. While there is always hope for the drunkard, it is almost impossible to cure the drug addict. The O.T.A. was much too sweeping in its provisions."

Most Rev. G. Thorneloe, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Algoma, and Metropolitan of Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, 1915:

"There is in human nature a sense of freedom which must be respected. All these considerations have to be weighed by the Government, and I have very great hope that the measures proposed by Premier Ferguson will be found, if carried out, to be a very great improvement on what we have been experiencing the past few years."

Sir Charles Tupper, Winnipeg:

"The reasons that convince me most firmly that Premier Ferguson's policy will prove a great boon for the people of Ontario are based on my observation of the great success of liquor control in Manitoba. Control in Manitoba has brought about the following three great improvements: there is less drinking by both young and old, particularly by the young; control has created a higher moral tone in the community at large; it has also brought about a decidedly higher respect for law."

L. A. Van Skiver, formerly Inspector Children's Aid Society, Picton, Ont.:

"I have been an ardent prohibitionist all my life. But in the discharge of my duties as Inspector for the Children's Aid Society I came across conditions that impressed me with their seriousness. In almost every case of destitution which came under my observation I found that bootlegging was the cause. I do not believe in changing my prohibition beliefs that I am taking a retrograde step. Prohibition means war."

Rev. Frank Vipond, Streetsville, Ont.:

"I am not afraid to express the conviction that the greatest enemies of Christian temperance, of sobriety, and of the upbuilding of strong Christian character have not been the breweries and distilleries, but official and fanatical prohibitionists who have been willing to make of the Christian faith a lesser thing than that of the Mahometan."

H. S. White, K.C., President Ontario Bar Association, Toronto:

"I am satisfied that . . . there is in the province no such thing as prohibition under it (the O.T.A.), for the simple reason that every person who wants liquor can get it without difficulty. I believe that the Premier and the Government have followed the only proper course open to them in asking the people for a mandate to remove our affliction from us."

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Toronto:

"That the Ontario Temperance Act is not capable of adequate enforcement, lacking as it does the strong support of public opinion, must by this time be clear to all who have given any study to the subject. The time has arrived to so amend it as to prevent and limit, as far as possible, the evils of intemperance under a system of Government control, having a firmer support of public opinion, and under regulations which will not lead to the evils which for the past seven years have been inseparably connected with the administration of the O.T.A."

Col. Rev. Cecil G. Williams, Dominion Secretary, Navy League of Canada:

"Should I steal, commit forgery or break any other law in Canada except that of the O.T.A., I am punished and upon my release ignored, until I have rehabilitated myself, by those who know me, because they are sympathetic to and upholders of the law. But if I violate the O.T.A and am punished for the same according to law, I have the sympathy of my friends, showing that they hold the law in contempt. Very different is the treatment extended in the two instances. The law should be the same from coast to coast for individuals and all classes, and until it is I cannot see the righteousness or the practicability of the O.T.A."

Most Rev. David Williams, Archbishop of Huron and Metropolitan of Ontario, London, Ont.:

"It (the O.T.A.) has done more to encourage deceit and subterfuge, more to demoralize the youth of the country and to create a general disrespect for law than all the other causes combined during the ten years of its existence. Government Control, with individual permits, is the only sane system."

Levi Williams, Police Magistrate, Picton, Ont.:

"All my life I have been a temperance advocate. But when I saw not only how the law itself was being disregarded by people who were not addicted to law-breaking but by the actual perversion of the process of justice, I felt there must be some changes. I have been magistrate in Picton for 18 years, and what has struck me recently is the limits that people will go to perjure themselves when faced with charges of violating the Ontario Temperance Act."

Sir John Willison, Toronto:

"I was wholly unprepared for the unanimity of opinion expressed in favor of Government Control. Again and again I was told by those who had opposed the system and voted for prohibition in plebiscites and referendums that conditions were better under control and that they would not vote to restore the prohibitory enactments. No one suggested that bootlegging had been wholly abolished or that there was no unlawful selling or illicit drinking. They did insist that bootlegging was less common and less profitable, that the law was generally respected and enforced, that there was far less drinking in hotel bedrooms and more undesirable places, and that there was a greater degree of social contentment and no such feeling as under prohibition that flasks must be carried and a secret store of liquor provided for dances, house parties and like events."

Albert Whitney, brother of the late Sir James Whitney, Prescott, Ont.:

"The facts stare us in the face. When the Government dispensaries of this province are in receipt of a yearly revenue of something like five million dollars, and the bootleggers are profiting to the extent of some twenty-five million, it seems to me that it is time to call a halt, and ask ourselves in all seriousness if this whole business would not be in far better hands entrusted to a Government with the splendid business record of the present Provincial Government, of which the Hon. Howard Ferguson is head."

The above excerpts from letters, interviews and addresses are necessarily restricted, also limited in number, owing to lack of space.

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Flour Milling at a Glance

THE barrels of flour exported by Canada in 1901 amounted to 1,100,000; in 1911 to 3,000,000; in 1918 (the peak war year) to 10,826,633; in 1921 to 6,886,560; in 1922 to 7,878,589; in 1923 to 11,069,054, and in 1925 to 10,169,692. Canadian mills made new records of production and of export during the war. It was thought that those records could not be exceeded for many years to come. They have already been considerably surpassed, as the Ames & Company graphs published in this issue show. It will be observed that the export trade in 1925 was about ten times the volume in 1901, less than twenty-five years previously.

The table following gives in detail the production of flour by Canadian mills since 1917 and the exports in the same years. This table brings out clearly the decided increases in the production and export figures during the past few years, particularly since the post-war slump in 1920.

Production and Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour 1917-1925, Years Ending August 31st

Year	Barrels Produced	Barrels Exported
1917	17,687,338	8,024,602
1918	17,880,912	10,826,633
1919	17,842,823	9,672,290
1920	13,127,320	5,572,688
1921	15,321,759	6,886,560
1922	18,098,212	7,878,589
1923	19,075,814	11,069,054
1924	19,932,193	11,990,842
1925	18,562,849	10,169,692

Flour Exports by Countries for 1925

Country	Barrels Exported	Barrels Exported per Capita
Canada	10,169,000	1.102
Australia	4,626,000	.797
Hungary	2,027,000	.264
Argentina	1,625,000	.170
United States	13,909,000	.122
Jugo-Slavia	696,000	.053
Italy	1,376,000	.034
Roumania	548,000	.031
France	468,000	.012
India	894,000	.003

Statistics of the past twenty-five years show that the export trade in flour is growing at a more rapid rate than the production of wheat. While the exports of flour in 1924 had grown to over ten times the exports of flour in 1901, in the same period the production of wheat had grown to about seven times the production in 1901.

That Canada still predominates in her old markets, such as Great Britain, is shown conclusively by the table below which indicates her participation in the total flour imports of Great Britain:

British Flour Imports Year Ending August 31st, 1925

From	Barrels	Per Cent. of Total
Canada	2,528,445	42%
United States	2,175,746	36%
Australia	965,664	16%
Argentina	202,132	4%
Other Countries	111,709	2%
Total	5,980,969	100%

Canadians hold an average of about 64 per cent. of all industrial securities issued by Canadian companies. In the case of the flour milling industry, however, the Canadian holdings are over 91 per cent. of the total, which is a considerably larger percentage of holdings than in connection with any other industry.

	Average of all Canadian Manufacturing Companies	Flour Milling Companies
Held in Canada	64.8%	91.5%
Held in United States	24.8%	2.2%
Held in Great Britain	9.8%	2.8%
Held in other countries	.8%	1.5%
Distribution unknown	.4%	
	100.0%	100.0%

It will be of interest to consider briefly the important place the industry occupies from the standpoints of the total capital invested, the number of plants in operation, value of products, etc. The latest complete figures of the Bureau of Statistics surveying the flour milling industry were made available in September, 1926, and relate specially to the year 1924. At that time, the number of milling plants in Canada was 1,300, consisting of 457 flour mills and 852 grist and feed mills. These mills involved a capital investment of $64,356,541 and employed 6,039 hands, to whom, in the year, salaries and wages were paid amounting to $7,808,939. These mills had a total daily capacity of 121,973 barrels of flour and cereals. The raw materials used cost $150,056,430, while the value of the finished products amounted to $180,807,549. The flour mills produced 19,932,193 barrels of flour of which 11,990,842 were exported, leaving for home consumption 7,941,351 barrels, or over four-fifths of a barrel per capita.

In the United States, the production and consumption of wheat are close to a balance. Moreover, there is a very decided trend in the great wheat producing areas of the United States towards mixed farming. Only a short time ago, the United States exported as much as 43 per cent. of her total annual production. In 1925, the volume of exports fell to about 5 per cent. The growing population of the United States is providing a profitable domestic market for an increasingly large proportion of the production of the flour of the American mills. This gradual elimination of the United States as a regular large exporter of wheat and flour is a factor which has a most important bearing on the question of Canada's probable expansion of her exports of wheat in foreign markets. The American mills are profiting on the one hand from increasing domestic consumption, while the Canadian mills should reap the advantage of the lessening competition in their export trade.

The Canadian milling industry has achieved its present proud position though only 58,000,000 acres, or less than one-fifth of her total estimated area of 300,000,000 acres of arable land, is as yet under cultivation. This is because Canadian wheat has qualities which are unexcelled anywhere in the world, with the result that wherever Canadian flour be omes known, it is thereafter demanded by bakers.

The high quality of Canadian flour, the large potential wheat producing areas still available in Canada, the declining exportable surplus in the United States, the ever-widening export demand, the growing use of wheat flour in the Orient, and the fact that Canadians themselves are the greatest consumers, per capita, of flour in the world are facts or conditions which, considered together, make the outlook for her milling industry highly promising.

Excellent Showing by Sherwin-Williams Company

ANOTHER eminently satisfactory annual report has just been made public by the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited, covering the fiscal year which ended August 31, 1926. Earnings after deduction of operating expenses were $982,933, as compared with $907,239 for the previous year. After deducting $201,737 for depreciation and maintenance, as against $133,850 last year, interest on funded debt amounting to $108,867 and provision for taxes and pensions amounting to $50,439, there remained a net profit for the year of $621,890, which compares with $592,601 for the preceding year. After payment of $240,450 in preferred dividends there remained the sum of $381,440 as applicable to common. This is the equivalent of 9.52 per cent., which compares with 7.79 per cent. for the preceding year and 8.22 per cent. for the year ended August 31, 1924.

The balance sheet reveals an improvement in the company's working capital which now stands at $4,614,115 as against $4,337,802 shown in the previous report.

The outstanding change in the balance sheet is the reduction of the investment account from $2,110,355 to $320,400 and an increase in sinking fund deposits from $149,135 to $1,507,042. This change is explained by the following comments in Vice-President Wm. S. Fallis' report to the shareholders:—"The company's investment in the preferred stock of Lewis Berger and Sons, Limited, amounting at August 31st, 1925, to $1,789,955, was disposed of during the year at par, and it was deemed by your directors to be in the best interests of the company to apply the proceeds in extinguishing the bonded indebtedness of the company. Notice was accordingly given, in conformity with the provisions of the trust deed, calling for redemption on January 1st, 1927, at a premium of 10 per cent., the six per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1st, 1941. At August 31st, 1926, bonds of the par value of $131,300.00 had been redeemed, leaving outstanding at that date bonds of the par value of $1,408,400.00."

A new item "Premium on Bonds Called for Redemption" appears in the present report; this is explained by Mr. Fallis in his report as follows:—"In order to provide for the premium on all bonds called for redemption on January 1st, 1927, your directors have decided to set up a reserve of $151,473.65, and a corresponding item, including premiums already paid, amounting to $153,970.00 appears as a desduction from the surplus account on the consolidated statement of surplus and profits."

Referring to the activities of the company and the future outlook, Mr. Fallis says: "The favorable reception which the products of your company continue to meet at the hands of the public, leads us to look for a continuance of the prosperity of the company in all its branches. The new five storey steel and concrete warehouse at the Centre Street plant of the Company in Montreal was completed during the year, and the addition of this building has increased the manufacturing and storage facilities at this plant by one-third."

Power Corporation of Canada

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Controlling through stock ownership

Canada Northern Power Corporation Limited

Ottawa and Hull Power Company Limited — Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Limited

And also holding a substantial interest in

Southern Canada Power Company Limited — Dominion Power and Transmission Company Limited

Winnipeg Electric Company — East Kootenay Power Co. Limited

DIRECTORS

President
A. J. NESBITT, Montreal

A. W. McLIMONT, Winnipeg — J. M. ROBERTSON, Montreal — C. A. THOMSON, Montreal
Col. J. R. MOODIE, Hamilton — N. A. TIMMINS, Montreal

Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1926

To the Shareholders:

The Board of Directors submits the following report covering the operations of the Company for the year ending June 30th, 1926. As our Company controls only one operation a year, the following statement of earnings is sufficiently explanatory:

Gross Earnings	$346,427.03
Expenses including Reserve for Taxes	28,489.80
Net Earnings	$346,396.23

Out of the net earnings of $346,396.23 there was paid dividends amounting to $245,463.84 leaving $100,932.39 which was carried forward to surplus.

The most westerly property is that of the East Kootenay Power Company Limited, which serves a territory extending from Cranbrook, B.C., to Blairmore, Alta. While earnings in 1925 were larger than in 1924, the increase was not as great as had been expected due principally to subnormal conditions in the coal mining industry. Conditions in the early part of 1926 remained subnormal, but there has been some improvement in the last few months and prospects for the remainder of the year are good. Notwithstanding the comparative quietness of some of the customers, the load on the Company's system has been growing and in order to meet the increased demands for power a steam station is being designed to supplement the existing supply of hydro-electric power.

In Manitoba, the Winnipeg Electric Company and its subsidiary, Manitoba Power Company Limited, supply electric light, power, gas and traction to the city of Winnipeg and the surrounding municipalities. The earnings of Winnipeg Electric Company have reflected the general improvement in business conditions in the territory served and the continued activity that is recorded would indicate that the results of the 1926 operations of the Company will show a decided improvement over those of 1925. Manitoba Power Company Limited is at present installing a third 28,000 horse-power generator which will be used to supply the power required by the new mill of the Manitoba Paper Company Limited. It is expected that this mill will have one paper machine of 100 tons daily capacity in operation by December of this year, and that another similar machine will be in operation early in 1927.

The city of Hamilton and the surrounding district, including Brantford, Dundas, Burlington, Oakville, Grimsby and Beamsville, are served by the Dominion Power and Transmission Company Limited and its subsidiaries. The original hydro-electric plant at Decew Falls, built in 1897, contained two 1,700 horse-power turbines but with the increase in load experienced, this soon proved inadequate and additions were made from time to time until there is now over 55,000 horse-power installed at this point. In 1917 a steam station of 27,000 horse-power capacity was placed in operation and lately it has been found necessary to purchase an additional 10,000 horse-power. The increasing demands for power that the Company is experiencing are due to the constant industrial development of the territory served.

In May of this year a new agreement was completed between the city of Hamilton and the Company which will prove very beneficial to both parties as it assures the city adequate service and the Company adequate rates. Net earnings for the first eight months of this year have been substantially higher than they were for the same period last year.

The gold and silver mines of Ontario are supplied with electric power by the subsidiaries of Canada Northern Power Corporation Limited. The territory served includes the gold mining areas of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake; the silver mining areas of Gowganda, Cobalt and South Lorrain; and a transmission line is now being built to the copper gold areas of Rouyn in Quebec. The marked importance of the mining industry in Canada is evidenced by the fact that in 1925 the value of minerals produced was about $232,550,000, of this amount $37,000,000 was produced by the mines served by this company. At the present time the company controls nine plants having an installed capacity of about 78,000 horse-power which can be increased to 318,000 by the installation of additional machinery. Gross earnings for the first seven months of this year were seven per cent. greater than for the same period last year.

Ottawa and Hull Power Company Limited and its subsidiary, Ottawa River Power Company Limited, own three hydro-electric plants on the Ottawa River. Two are situated at the Chaudière Falls in the city of Ottawa. The present capacity of these plants is about 110,000 horse-power. The power is sold to a number of industrial concerns in Ottawa and Hull and to the Ottawa Electric Railway Company. The Company has acquired the water rights on certain sites in the province of Quebec, and has commenced the development of one of these sites, which is situated on the Gatineau River about 20 miles from Ottawa. The power from this site will be sold to the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and to industrial consumers in Hull and Ottawa. It is expected that the new plant will be in operation by the end of 1927.

In July, 1926, there were 19,655 customers connected to the lines of the company compared with 17,235 at the same time last year, an increase of almost fourteen per cent. The company has been successfully engaged in encouraging new industries to locate in its territory and succeeded, a short time ago, in locating the new plant of Canadian Celanese Limited, at Drummondville. This industry will eventually employ about 3,000 hands.

During the year your company has been of considerable assistance to many of the operating companies in which it is interested; advice has been given on many of the problems of these companies and the satisfactory nature of the assistance is reflected in the improved positions of the companies. New rate schedules and contracts that are more equitable, both to the consumer and company, have been designed and put in force where necessary and valuable assistance has been rendered in negotiating franchises and important contracts. Your engineering department supervised the design and construction of plant and the extensions under way and contemplated.

The above brief review of the operations of your company and of the utilities in which it is interested indicates in a general way the scope of its activities. It is now generally conceded that the exercise of economic control has as its objects of further conquests, hence as industrial activity increases the control of electric energy likewise increases. At the present time [illegible] a continuation of the present rate of progress and consequently your directors have confidence in the continued success and increasing prosperity of your company.

The books and accounts of the company have been audited by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, whose certificate is attached.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

A. J. NESBITT,
President.

Balance Sheet as at June 30th, 1926

ASSETS		
Cash on Hand, in Bank and on Call	$ 24,395.16	
Accounts Receivable	27,387.18	
Investments at Cost	2,817,099.04	
Prepaid Charges	380.00	
		$2,869,261.38
Investments in Common Stocks of Affiliated Companies at Cost		3,110,485.72
Accrued Interest on Investments		11,856.53
Furniture and Fixtures, less Reserve for Depreciation		2,359.70
Organization Expenses		6,000.00
		$5,999,965.33

LIABILITIES		
Call Loans Payable	$ 312,500.00	
Accounts Payable	32,157.96	
Dividend Payable	37,509.00	
Accrued Liabilities	16,874.98	
		$ 399,032.94
Capital:		
First Cumulative 6% Preferred Authorized 50,000 shares, par value $100.00 each Issued 25,000 shares	$2,500,000.00	
Non-Cumulative 6% Participating Preferred Authorized 100,000 shares, par value $50.00 each Issued 50,000 shares	2,500,000.00	
Common: Authorized 250,000 shares, No par value Issued 100,000 shares	500,000	
		5,500,000.00
Surplus		100,932.39
		$5,999,965.33

Signed on behalf of the Board.
A. J. NESBITT, Director.
J. B. WOODYATT, Director.

Audited and found correct, as per our report dated July 31, 1926.
P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants.

Magnitude of Operations

The following condensed statement of the operations of the utility companies which Power Corporation of Canada Limited controls or is substantially interested in, is indicative of the magnitude of its operations:

(1) Combined Gross Earnings for the last fiscal period $12,974,984.50
(2) Net Earnings for same period available for Reserves and Common Dividends 1,891,703.65
(3) Total k. w. hours generated during 1925 850,000,000
(4) Total Installed Plant Capacity (horse-power) 400,000

Power Corporation of Canada Limited owns 26.25 per cent. of the outstanding Common Stocks of these utilities.

No Account Too Small

Total Assets in Excess of $750,000,000

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Climate Comparisons

IT MIGHT reasonably be supposed that the regions immediately adjacent to and surrounding the Poles would yield record minimum temperatures. Yet this is not borne out by fact. North-eastern Siberia during winter is the most frigid area upon the globe. In that bleak territory, and close to sea level, the average mean temperature for January is —60 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is not at all uncommon to have readings of —70 deg. in every month from November to March. At Verkhoyansk, a small town in Northern Siberia, there was recorded a minimum of —93.6, this, so far as is known to the writer, being the lowest air temperature ever taken. Compared with such an extreme as this, a reading of —70 deg., made in North West Canada in January, 1851, seems almost sultry.

It has been estimated that the North Polar region has an average yearly temperature of —9 degrees, July having a mean of 30 degrees and January one of —42. The Antarctic continent, while not showing such low temperatures as are to be encountered in the North, is, taking it from year's end to year's end, the coldest place on earth. Coming nearer home it is interesting to note that Calgary has a mean winter temperature of but 15.4 degrees, Banff, although standing at an elevation of 4,500 feet above sea level, is but half a degree higher with 15.9, while both the foothills city and the mountain resort are but slightly warmer in winter than the much maligned district of Medicine Hat, where, according to jinglers and scribes of Gotham, the tempests, tornadoes and bitter blasts of North America have common origin.

Fort Chippewyan has a mean winter temperature that is 22.6 degrees lower than that of Calgary, yet, chiefly by reason of its much lower altitude, the northern fur post has a summer average that is practically identical to that of Southern Alberta.

North America, having regions where in winter the mercury drops to extremely low marks, can also show very high summer temperatures. In Canada, particularly in central parts of British Columbia, readings of over 100 degrees in the shade are now and then recorded. California has the hottest and probably the most arid spot on earth. There, in Death Valley, the minimum for days on end may be 90 degrees, the maximum soaring to 120. At times the shade temperatures touch from 124 to 130 degrees. Such extreme heat as this is not exceeded even in the heart of the great desert of Sahara, nor by the shores of the Red Sea, an ocean whose surface water is often warmed to 85 degrees. Arizona has districts where the thermometer column is often tall in the tube, Gila in particular being uncomfortably torrid, with a mean for July of 98 degrees.

To people who live upon the Great Plains of Canada, the annual rainfall descending upon the Pacific Coast territory seems abnormal. Vancouver, with an annual precipitation of about 80 inches, might well be considered in a perpetual drizzle, were it not for the fact that there is a pronounced and well defined "rainy season."

Likewise, the Prairie Provinces, with an apparently slight yearly rainfall (Manitoba 13.34 inches, Saskatchewan and Alberta approximately 13.50 inches), might be considered semi-arid, only that moisture comes, normally, when the plant life has greatest need. Two-fifths of the total area of Australia gets less than 10 inches of rain per year and there is a large portion of the island continent whereon but five inches of rain descends in a like period. In contrast with this, the west coast of Africa, more particularly in the Gulf of Guinea region, is decidedly moist. Three hundred and ninety inches of rain is the yearly average for that steaming, streaming country, a paradise for itinerant umbrella menders, a melancholy place for such sparrows as habitually nest in spouts.

But even this tremendous downpour is exceeded. At the head of the Bay of Bengal there is a district which needs no fire protection warnings in its forests, which makes even Greenock on the Firth of Clyde seem utterly parched. At Charrapungi in the hills of Assam no less than 458 inches of rain falls in course of a year. Truly a holiday haunt for a Hatfield.

In the Canadian Rockies the snowfall is considerably lighter on the eastern than on the western slope. On the area around Banff there is an average winter snowfall of about seven feet with a maximum of less than ten. Compared with the snows which blanket the Selkirks, this is a mere flurry. Thirty-six feet is the average fall of snow at Glacier, B.C.

But Nature is often kind, and so it is that as compensation for carrying such a heavy burden, Glacier has been given the finest, most varied and possibly most abundant flora in all Canada.—*By Dan McCowan in Agricultural and Industrial Progress.*

Production of Iron and Steel

PRODUCTION of pig iron in Canada rose to 70,124 long tons in October, an increase of 9 per cent. over September figures which in turn were 9 per cent. higher than in August. In 1925, the October production at 74,013 tons was the highest output recorded for the year.

In the month under review production included 46,119 tons basic iron, 23,051 tons of foundry iron and 954 tons and malleable iron. All of the malleable iron, 4,483 tons of the basic iron and 22,746 tons of the foundry iron were intended for sale, the balance being produced for further use by the makers.

For the ten months ending October, the cumulative production of pig iron totalled 631,187 tons as compared with 446,973 tons made during the corresponding period of a year ago. This year's output included 417,922 tons of basic iron, 172,303 tons of foundry iron and 40,962 tons of malleable iron as against a production during the first ten months last year of 344,809 tons of basic, 74,420 tons of foundry and 27,744 tons of malleable.

Furances charges during October included 123,329 long tons of imported iron ore, 78,684 short tons of coke and 36,554 short tons of limestone. For the ten months' period the furnace charges totalled 1,111,763 long tons of ore, 697,649 short tons of coke and 338,973 short tons of limestone.

On October 31 there were 6 furnaces in blast, the same as at the end of September. Active furnaces had a capacity of 2,375 long tons per day or about 47 per cent. of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada; there were 2 furnaces in blast at each of the following points: Sydney, N.S., Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Production of ferro-alloys rose to 3,559 tons in October, an increase of 15 per cent. over the 3,083 tons in the previous month; most of the output was ferromanganese but there was also a small production of ferro-silicon.

Production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during October amounted to 65,542 long tons, marking a gain of 8 per cent. over the output of 58,837 tons reported for September. Production of steel ingots advanced to 61,415 tons from 57,164 tons in the previous month and the output of steel castings also was higher at 2,127 tons as compared with 1,673 tons in September.

For the first ten months of the year, the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings in Canada totalled 664,084 tons; this was an increase of 8 per cent. over the output of 617,317 tons shown for corresponding period of 1925. This year's output included 635,124 tons of steel ingots and 28,960 tons of steel castings while in 1925 the corresponding figures were 601,661 tons of steel ingots and 15,476 tons of steel castings. Of the total output for 1926 only 4 per cent. was intended for sale, the balance being made for further use by the producers.

Pig iron prices moved to higher levels during October. At Toronto No. 1 foundry was quoted at $25.30 as compared with $24.80 in September and No. 2 foundry at $24.80 as against $24.30 in the previous month. At Montreal, No. 1 foundry was $27.70 and No. 2 foundry $27.20 as compared with $27.20 and $26.70 respectively in September. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices—100) rose from 144.3 in September to 145.1 in October.

In the United States a moderate gain was made in pig iron output for October when production totalled 106,891 tons per day. This was an increase of 2,348 tons per day or 2.25 per cent. over the daily rate of September. In October there were 8 furnaces blown in and and 6 blown out or banked, making a net gain of 2 furnaces for the month as compared with a net gain of 3 furnaces in September.

WITH a view to obtaining financial assistance of some kind with which to aid the emigration of Austrian farmers to Canada, Dr. Heinrich Montel, an Austrian government official, arrived in this country recently on board the Canadian Pacific S.S. "Montroyal." There are 10,000 Austrian farmers who would emigrate to Canada, stated Dr. Montel, all of them practical farmers, but they do not possess sufficient funds to pay their passage to this country.

Thank You

Financial Editor.

I have been for many years a subscriber to your paper and wish to take this opportunity of complimenting you particularly on your Department. It would be, as, no doubt it is, a source of considerable satisfaction for you to know how highly the views that you give in your columns are looked upon by the ordinary reader and investor.—E. A. T.

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SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 27, 1926

A Link With the Past

By Margaret Wetherell

NO MORE fitting form of commemoration could have been chosen for a woman whose church held first place in her life than the Rose Grier Memorial, last spring dedicated at the Bishop Strachan School. Indeed, the sanctuary in memory of Miss Grier, given to the new chapel by the Bishop Strachan School Association, represents that link with the past that the famous Principal, known throughout the Dominion as one of the chief educators of the country during practically the last quarter of the nineteenth century, would herself have chosen.

However, any memorial to Miss Grier must be not only a connection with a remarkable personality and with the educational life of the country during her own régime, but also a reminder of the history of a still earlier generation. Miss Grier herself belonged to one of those Irish families that, coming to Canada in the early years of the last century, played so important a part in building up the country's superstructure on the Loyalists' foundation. Her father was known as a scholarly clergyman, who at his first Ontario parish, the Carrying Place, spent half his time in the saddle, visiting his four outposts and the widely-scattered settlers belonging to his church. Later as the first Rector of Belleville, he notably served his day and generation for forty-five years. Here her mother was much quoted as an ideal of adaptability to new conditions, doing all the sewing for her thirteen children before the days of machines, and regularly using up the bale of linen that she imported from Ireland each year.

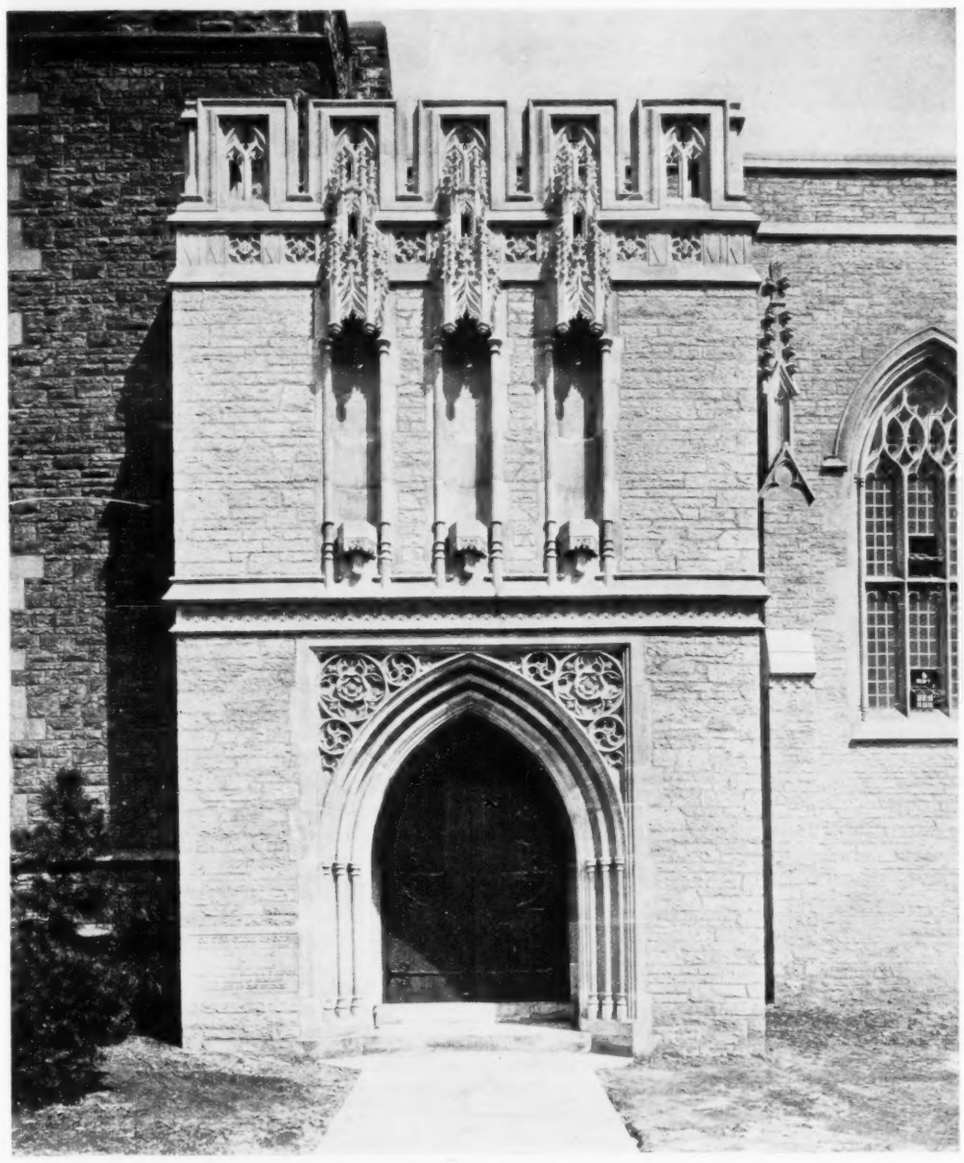
To the end of her long life Miss Grier's activities always suggested to her pupils the same characteristics of the pioneer. Her mental vigor, her superb physical strength, which often put her young pupils to shame because of their own more limited powers of endurance, and her splendid indifference to modern luxuries, seemed to the girls under her care the admirable marks of the country's earlier days when hard work and self-denial were expected of all Canadians.

It is a matter of history that at the age of ten the future Principal was already a responsible needlewoman, her mother's right hand in the home and the parish. Though early showing such marked ability in her piano study that a relative proposed sending her to New York to qualify for an exclusively musical career, she also revealed such power of intellect of a type then considered entirely masculine, that her father gave her the same lessons in Greek and Latin that he regularly assigned to her brothers. Consequently, a few decades before girls were admitted to the Latin classes of the Ontario High Schools this daughter of the Belleville Rectory was doing regular University reading in the classics. As a result, she was able, even late in life, to hold her own with those fortunate women of a much younger generation to whom the Universities had in the interval hospitably opened wide their doors.

During a four-years' residence in England she continued her advanced studies as a preparation for her then proposed entrance into an Anglican sisterhood. However, she was suddenly recalled to Canada by her father's illness, and on his death she found all her plans changed.

In 1876 Miss Grier was appointed Principal of the Bishop Strachan School, which had been established in the same year as had occurred the confederation of the four Provinces, chiefly as an institution where the daughters of the clergy might receive an inexpensive education, with due attention paid to their religious instruction. The "Church School," as it was then popularly called, had been named in honor of the Scotch schoolmaster who had become first Bishop of Toronto, and who had shown his continued interest in education by his founding of Trinity University.

The new school had by this time become established at Wykeham Hall in College Street, more recently known as a military hospital, and at present as the College Street Armouries. Here the old furniture had been removed from Pinehurst and the Bishop's Palace in Front Street, the previous habitations of the young institution. Wykeham Hall was very familiar ground to the new Principal, for the property had originally belonged to her uncle, Sir James Macaulay, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir James had been considered very adventurous indeed when he had built his house so far "out in the country." The grounds, which had at first stretched out to Yonge street and southward to Elm, had already contracted to their present dimensions by the time the school had bought them. The entrance was then through Buchanan Street, as the University did not yet permit the use of College Street as a thoroughfare. The old wooden tollgates still stood at the Yonge Street entrance to this lane, on which only two or three other houses had as yet been built, one where the Y.M.C.A. now stands, and a roughcast cottage on the site of the Sick Children's Hospital.



THE LANGTRY DOOR OF THE NEW CHAPEL AT THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL.
Dedicated in memory of the late Rev. Dr. John Langtry, formerly Rector of St. Luke's and founder of the school.

Although the school staff was by that time able to include a teacher of deportment who showed the girls how to curtsey to the Queen, the struggling institution was still receiving some aid from its friends in the form of voluntary instruction. The founder, for example, the Rev. Dr. Langtry, who has also just been commemorated in the new school chapel by the dedication to his memory of the Langtry door, used to come in every day to give classes in mathematics.

One characteristic of the new Principal that impressed itself upon the Bishop Strachan School girls of the seventies, as it did upon those of later year, was her very unusual memory. When Stephen McKenna's "Sonia" came out during the war, O'Rane's feats of memorization recalled to the B. S. S. old girls and teachers Miss Grier's similar achievements. Her older friends remembered not only her ability, after reading any worth-while new book, to quote *verbatim* page after page of clever dialogue or interesting incidents, but they recalled also her study of German and Spanish, undertaken after the assumption of her onerous duties at Wykeham Hall, but with such success that she had been able in an incredibly short time to teach both languages. It was in Miss Grier's eighties, when failing sight had imposed limitations upon many of her activities, that one of her friends read to her Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven," and going in a few days later, found the still indomitable student able to recite the whole poem. In the year of the school's jubilee, when she described herself as "slowing into the station," the Principal who had presided over the institution for nearly half of its life sent a message to the girls of 1917, chiefly spiritual advice, but closing with the recommendation to "learn much by heart—Psalms, hymns, and other poetry, and, of course, the New Testament."

But Miss Grier's most striking characteristic is that which least permits of public description, namely, her intense spirituality, perhaps best expressed by "Alleviations," her volume of verse dedicated to the "old girls" of the Bishop Strachan School.

The twenty-three years of her principalship occurred when life was less full of varied incident than it is to-day. In that period the girls were trained chiefly for home life and for the more conservative careers of teaching and nursing. However, even among the B. S. S. pupils of those days were some who have achieved international reputations. Viola Allen has long been a favorite on the American stage. Daisy Peacock, known in public life as Lena Ashwell, has made considerable name for herself as an actor-manager in London. Frances Munro, who died at Mudros on the island of Lemnos in 1915, was the first Canadian nurse to lay down her life in the Great War. Emily Ferguson (Mrs. Arthur Murphy) is known as a writer with the pen-name of Janie Canuck, as a Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, and as the first woman magistrate in the Empire, now busily engaged in the suppression of the trade in narcotics. Then there still lives the work of Marjorie Pickthall, whose verse proclaims her to have been a kindred spirit with the great Principal under whom she received part, at least, of her early training.

In 1899 Miss Grier resigned her responsible charge and retired to the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, a community which had been founded by her sister, and of which she had herself long been an associate member.

But in her retirement she was not allowed to lose connection with her old field of labor. The body of graduates, known as the Bishop Strachan School Association, founded the Rose Grier Library in the old school in her memory, and on her eightieth birthday presented her with a golden key to unlock its doors. After the school had moved to its new home on Lonsdale Road on the Hill in 1915, Miss Mary Wrinch, whose work on ivory and vellum was already well known at London exhibitions, presented the library with a miniature that she had painted of her former Principal.

Long before Miss Grier's death, which occurred in 1920 at St. John's Sisterhood, her former pupils had decided upon the gift of some part of the new chapel as the material monument that they would contribute to her memory. Consequently, the recent dedication of the sanctuary represents the execution of a plan that had originated before the war.

Of such unusual structural beauty is this new building at the Bishop Strachan School that it shares with the war memorial at the University and the chapel of Bishop Ridley College in winning for its designers the prize given by the American Society of Architects for the best plans for collegiate buildings.

The sanctuary in memory of Miss Grier is, like the rest of the chapel, in perpendicular Gothic, with window tracery closely verging on that of the decorated period. The walls are of Georgetown stone, laid off its natural bed in order that the variously-shaped pieces might show their beautiful range of tones from grey to black, with the intermediate hues of delicate yellows, pinks, greens, purples, and blues. The timbered roof is of British Columbia cedar, while the floor is of travertine, an Italian stone of volcanic formation. The reredos is of white stone, composed of seven open Gothic panels, with exquisitely carved arches, crockets, and slender finials.

The inscription on the wall reads simply:—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
And in thankful remembrance of
Rose Jane Elizabeth Grier
Principal of this school 1876-1899
This sanctuary is erected.

In thankful remembrance her name is held, in the words of one of her old pupils, as "a Principal, who for a quarter of a century traced the indelible impress of a saintly life, a gracious and kindly courtesy and a heaven-born forbearance upon the countless minds who came beneath her wise authority."

The Coster's Wife

I THINK I never saw a face more fair
Nor hair more ebon, (not the sheen of jet).
She was a lily, set in a velvet frame,
And like a flame, her satin gown clung tight,
And then spread softly, with a rippling flare,
And pearly buttons everywhere
O'erlapped in rows, like silvery fishes' scales,
Or the dull gleam
Of moonstones washed in some far distant stream.
A right adornment to a stately pose.
I hardly dared to look too closely, lest—
My mermaid princess! She should disappear
To shelter in some friendly fountain's breast.
A Triton might have set the classic crest
That crowned her calm white brow:
her coster man
Was proud of her (he said within himself,
"'Ow well I've chose!")
And when her coster spoke, she made reply,
"I 'opes yere moke 'll win: not 'arf, I s'y."

Richard Scrace

Epitaph on John Shrow

Farewell, my friends, the tide abideth no man,
I am departed hence, and so shall ye.
But in this passage the best song that I can,
Is Requiem æternam, now Jesus grant it me.
When I have ended all mine adversitie,
Grant me in Paradise to have a mansion
That sheddest Thy blood for my redemption.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN STRACHAN
First Anglican Bishop of Toronto, in whose memory the Bishop Strachan School was named.

THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL.
Showing the sanctuary built in memory of Miss Grier, Principal from 1876 to 1899.
(By permission from copyrighted photograph by Moore and Nixon-Jones)

MISS GRIER
Biship Strachan School, from 1876-1899.
From a photograph taken in 1884.

Fashion
Approves Oxfords

STYLE commends comfort. For Oxfords and Ties are distinctly the smart type of shoe to wear this Fall. And they're good looking!

Have you seen Cantilever Oxfords? Trimness is emphasized by the very features that give luxurious ease—the natural lines, the close fitting heel and the smartly rounded toe in the

Cantilever Shoe
(For Women, Children and Men)

And what a world of comfort! The snug, flexible Cantilever arch gives constant support while allowing the muscles of the foot arch to exercise freely or to relax. The result is stronger, healthier feet, a lighter step, freedom from fatigue.

Walk in Cantilever Oxfords this Fall for foot freedom and assured style.

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MONTREAL, Keefer Bldg., St. Catherine.
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SUDBURY, F. M. Stafford, Ltd.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA, The Vale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store.
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VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Company.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company.

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MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

LONDON LETTER

THE powers of the Government seem to the ordinary person so vast that it is with wonder and dismay one learns that the Home Secretary has no right to interfere with films being produced here which are offensive to the majority. The American film, "The Unknown Soldier", promised for this Armistice Week, was the *raison d'etre* of a deputation

Film Protests

to the Home Secretary, headed by Lady Cowan who was in Canada some months ago. The plea of the deputation which represented several patriotic bodies, was that the name was a sacred one to us, and the feelings of a great many British people would be outraged if this film were shown. The Home Secretary replied that he was unable to stop its production, and recommended as the only remedy for such occurrences, that public opinion should be better educated. This was indeed cold comfort. Moreover to the surprise of the great mass of the people, I fancy, it was learned that the people who control the choice of films and the censoring thereof are chosen and paid by the people in the picture business. If this is the case it seems likely now that the facts are known something will be done to change what appears to be a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

LONDON POLICE WOMEN
Commandant Allen on the right.

IT IS with joy I write you of an exhilaration in the heart of Loud n which is teaching all who visit it something about the greatness of the British Empire. Harrods' great stores, as well known to a host of Canadians, is holding an Empire Products exhibition within their own walls and it is a sight to raise the spirits of all those who are keen about calling attention to what we can produce within the bounds of the Family.

Empire Products

A brilliant display of flags and decorations lure the casual shopper who once within the hall where the exhibition is held can hardly tear herself away until she has bought something even if it be only cakes guaranteed made entirely with the Empire's goods, or Christmas puddings, ditto, all ready to pack up and send away to be eaten on Christmas Day in the distant parts of the earth.

Naturally, I looked about for Canada first, passing on the way special displays from New Zealand and India. Cheese forms one of the biggest exhibits from Canada, and a plainly printed card informs all and sundry that in the first eight months of 1926 Canada sent to England 470,611 cwt. of cheese. Besides the cheese which was so much in evidence and in great variety, there was Canadian bacon and even, low be it spoken, Canadian whiskey. Also tinned goods, including corn from the cob which is still a rare and rather terrifying delicacy over here. The Canadian apples were well displayed and looked attractive enough to make everyone want to buy them, but the stands where beautifully arranged baskets of fruit simply marked "Empire Fruit" were most likely partly Canadian as well.

The products of the other countries were all admirably arranged and it was an education in what the Empire can send us over here merely to walk about examining the various displays. Another big shop which goes in largely for Empire goods is the Haymarket Stores, and of course the Army and Navy are always to be relied upon in the same way. I only hope that the ladies with the Imperial Conference delegation have visited these centres and seen for themselves what is being done to educate the Londoners to buy goods produced within the bounds of the British countries.

* * *

WE HAVE been told so often that the coal question is nearly settled that we shall believe it when it actually happens. Meantime the coal is very strictly rationed and you must have a permit to get anything at all. Gas is going up in price, and the cheery people are promising us another sixpence on the Income Tax. That will indeed be the last straw considering what a drain the Income Tax already is. However, England has weathered a good many bad times and she will pull through this and make as little fuss as possible.

The Heating Problem

We are falling back on wood to help us out, and those picturesque carts which go through the busy streets like a bit of country transplanted, are welcome visitors. True the vendors of the logs have raised their prices to be in the fashion, and the hundred we got for ten shillings last winter have mysteriously risen in value to fifteen but we are fortunate to have them when coal is scarce. Whatever happens we have always the hot water bottle to warm our beds. Thrice blessed hot water bottle! How I chortled and applauded when the dignified TIMES devoted a leading article brilliantly and amusingly written, to the Hot Water Bottle which makes going to bed a pleasure instead of a martyrdom.

Apropos heating one of the famous journalists of the day, "Candidus" otherwise Mr. Herbert Sidebotham, writes entertainingly of the cold bath cult. Obviously he does not love the cold bath for he proves that it is not clean, it is not comfortable, and it is not even healthy. Incidentally he calls attention to what has been related to you through these columns that in the average flat or house the bath room is not heated. He considers it odd, as most of us do, that we heat the rooms in which we wear our clothes and leave cold those in which we take our baths minus any garments whatever.

* * *

THINKING of the vendors of logs and of the little donkey carts full of gay plants, and, at Christmas Time of holly and mistletoe, reminds me to mention two delightful books on London to add to the store which many London lovers already possess. Both are published by Methuen in case an enterprising bookseller in Canada is stocking them for Christmas gifts. "London Types", taken from life, are photographed by E. O. Hoppe, and described by that devout London lover, Mr. Pett Ridge. Both have done their work well. Mr. Pett Ridge's little stories which accompany the photographs are both humorous and pathetic, but he is serious enough when he writes of the Lounger as a London type.

London Types

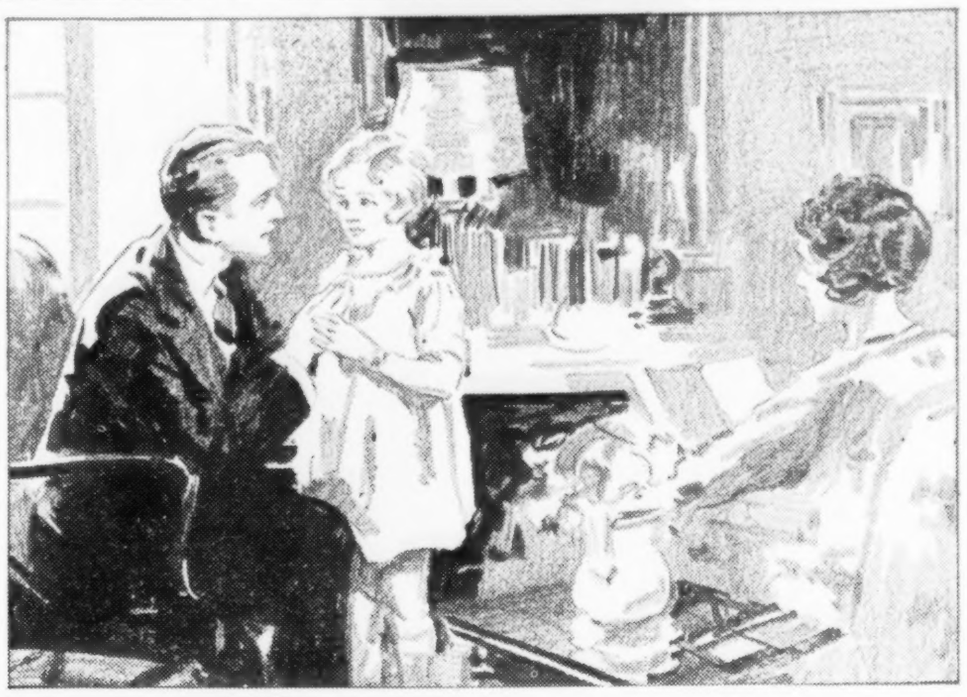
The other book is "The Heart of London" in which that enthusiastic London lover, Mr. H. V. Morton, has been assisted by the ingenious Miss Hummel, a Viennese artist, who illustrates the book with silhouettes. You have no idea until you study these pages what charm her magic scissors possess.

* * *

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM shakes the dust of London off his feet, scolds us very hard, even, one might say, peevishly, and says he is going to live in the U. S. A. for ever and ever. But is Music in such a bad way here after all, or is it only that people have become accustomed to abuse England as a non-musical country?

Music in London

(*Continued on Page* 31)



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IN choosing a gift, ask yourself two questions: *What should the gift say?* . . . And *for how long should it continue the saying?*

For a gift is a message from the heart. Its mission is to tell, in beauty and service, what the giver would tell in words.

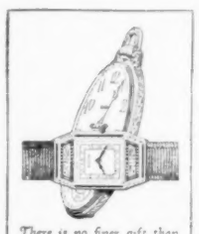
Choose the gift, therefore, in accordance with the message you would have it carry.

If you intend merely a pretty compliment for the day or the occasion, perhaps you may appropriately choose a short-lived trifle.

But if lasting fidelity is your message, let the gift reflect the constancy of your thought in its very composition.

"Constancy Gifts," both for the slender and opulent purse, are found most readily at the jewelry store. For the jeweler specializes in jewels. And every item he sponsors must measure up to *jewel* standards.

The official trade-slogan of the jewelers of America is: "Gifts that Last." So the sentiment you express through your jeweler is usually expressed "in perpetuity." If the message you would send in your next gift is worthy of living, say it for a lifetime, *with jewelry.*



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The Simplex can be used in any home which has electric light. We want you to try it.

Use the coupon below and we will arrange a demonstration without any obligation to you.

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Please get in touch with me regarding a demonstration of the Simplex Ironer. This does not obligate me in any way.

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Street Address

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When you have no time for a meal

You need a cup of BOVRIL

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56

General H. A. Panet and Mrs. Panet, and Colonel and Mrs. Sutherland Brown were in Toronto on Friday of last week to attend the Military Ball given by the Officers of the Queen's Own Rifles.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur King, of Kilwinning, Toronto, entertained at a delightful tea on Thursday afternoon of last week, in honor of Miss Doris Hayes, whose marriage takes place in December. Mrs. King received in a smart beige gown with slippers to match, and Miss Hayes wore a gown in Chinese green and gold. Mrs. MacLean, of Hamilton, Mrs. King's sister, was in pink chiffon. The tea table was attractively done with yellow and pink roses and tall candles, and was in charge of Mrs. S. Smith and Mrs. Barry Hayes, assisted by Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mrs. Percy Hayes and Mrs. MacLean and Miss Agnes Fleming. Among the guests were Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Mrs. W. Beardmore, Mrs. Donald MacIntosh, Lady Kemp, Mrs. Humphrey Colquhoun, Mrs. Ponton Armour, Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. Henry Peters, Mrs. John Chipman, Mrs. George Watt, Mrs. H. Sifton, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. King Smith, Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. Ernest Seitz, Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Miss Margaret Griffin, Mrs. Carlyle McGill, Mrs. R. W. Watkins, Mrs. J. Bartlett Rogers, Miss Hope Ludwig, Mrs. Scripture, Mrs. W. G. Watson.

* * *

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MRS. GEORGE WYVERN GORING BOYD

Who before her recent marriage was Marion Constance, elder daughter of Canon and Mrs. Broughall, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto. Mr. Boyd is the son of the late Mr. George Boyd, of Toronto. The marriage took place at Grace Church-on-the- Hill on November 13.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Mrs. Philip Kiely, of Toronto, and her mother, Mrs. MacDougall, of Montreal, are leaving the first of December for Cuba, and will winter in Havanna.

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Mrs. Frank Ross, who has just returned from England with Mr. Ross, was a guest this week at the Admiral Beatty, Saint John. Accompanied by Mrs. Gordon Sancton, Mr. and Mrs. Ross left on Wednesday for their home in Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Sparling, of Saint John, wife of Colonel Sparling, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. Morley Sparling, B.Sc., and Mrs. Sparling, Cobourg, Ontario. Her son, Cadet Sparling, was also a guest at Mr. Sparling's home in Cobourg for the holiday.

London Letter

(*Continued from Page 30*)

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Keep Summer with you all the year

Brown fields, falling leaves—a morning edge of ice along the rivulets. When those days come, summer is dead.

But—that's when summer joys begin in a glass garden. A conservatory attached to your home, bridges, for flower lovers, the wide gap between autumn and springtime. Beneath the sheltering glass, your flower favourites lift their heads to greet you, even in the depths of winter.

If you haven't had a glass garden, you've missed a great store of pleasure in past years. Are you going to "do without" this winter, too?

Write to us. Tell us of the glass garden you have in mind. Be it large or be it small, we can design a glass garden which will fulfill your every wish—and suit your pocket-book, too.

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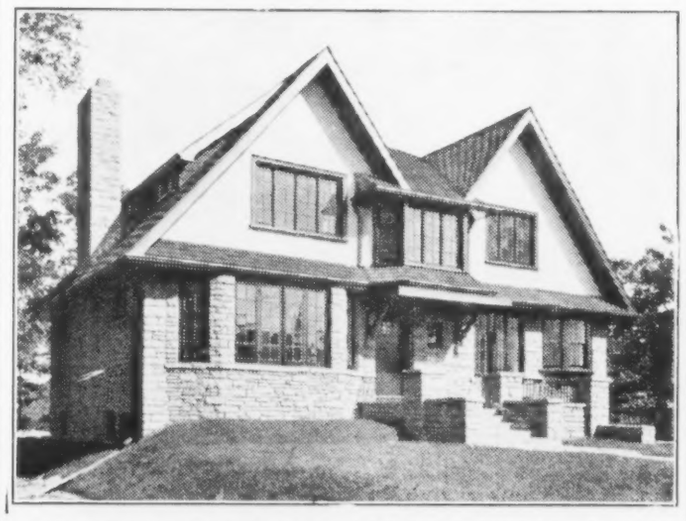
High Class Home—Sacrifice Price



$15,500 reduced from $20,000 for quick sale. This beautiful architectural stone home built to order for present owner, comprising pretty entrance hall, tile floor, exceptional living room and dining room finished in walnut, model kitchen, breakfast room, 4 bed-rooms, full tile bathroom, high class fittings; built in heated garage for 2 or 3 cars, bevelled glass doors, Spencer heating system, fine wooded lot with a ravine view on one of the best drives in the West End.

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SHIRTS AND COLLARS

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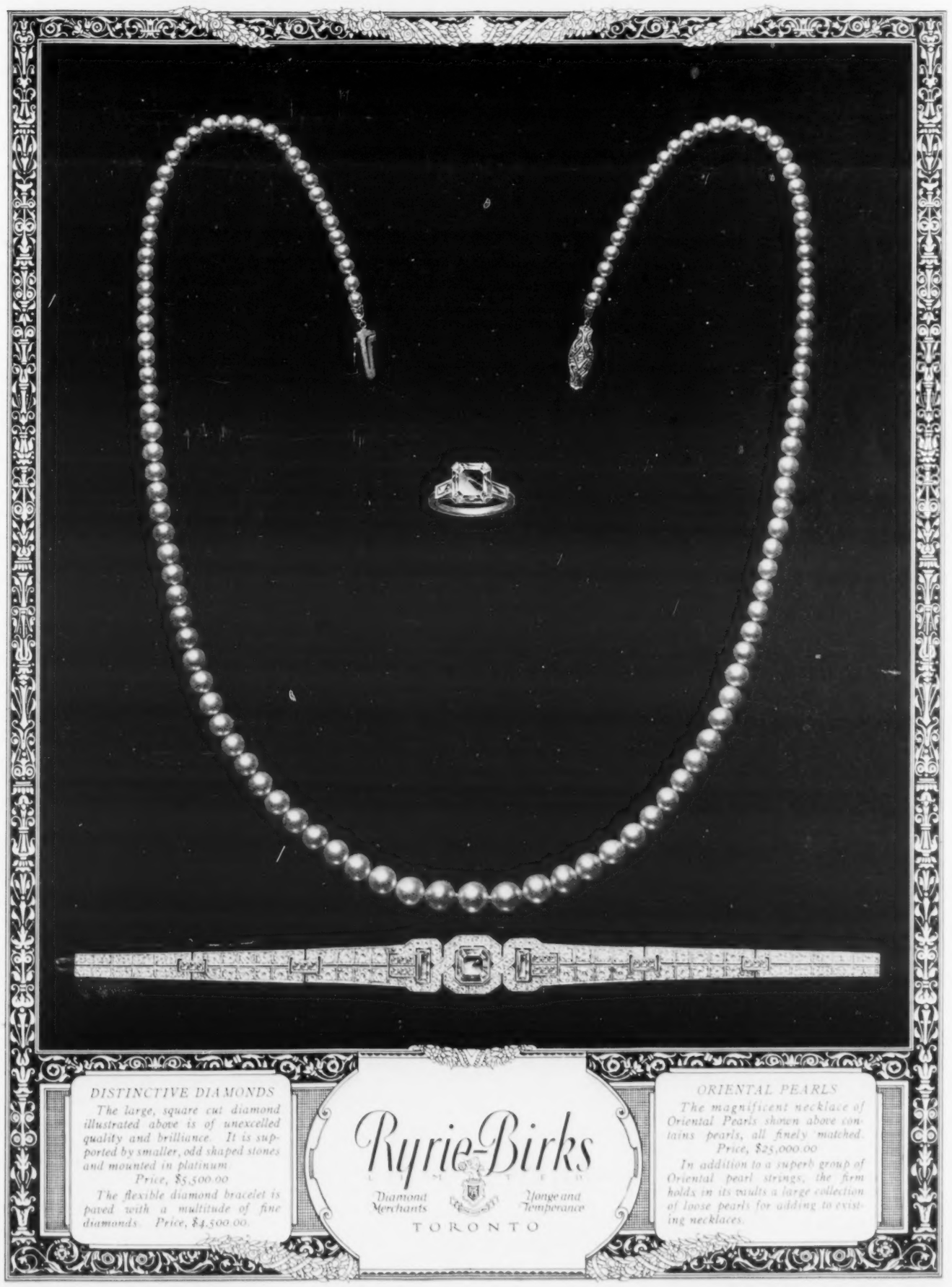

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Ryrie-Birks LIMITED
Diamond Merchants *Yonge and Temperance*
TORONTO

Fashion
Approves Oxfords

STYLE commends comfort. For Oxfords and Ties are distinctly the smart type of shoe to wear this Fall. And they're good looking!

Have you seen Cantilever Oxfords? Trimness is emphasized by the very features that give luxur'ous ease—the natural lines, the close fitting heel and the smar'ly rounded toe in the

Cantilever Shoe

(For Women, Children and Men)

And what a world of comfort! The snug, flexible Cantilever arch gives constant support while allowing the muscles of the foot arch to exercise freely or to relax. The result is stronger, healthier feet, a lighter step, freedom from fatigue.

Walk in Cantilever Oxfords this Fall for foot freedom and assured style.

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OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.
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SAINT JOHN, N.B., Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.
SUDBURY, E. M. Stafford, Ltd.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store.
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Company.
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Company.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company.

"I Am Delighted with My Complexion, Now"

PRINCESS SKIN FOOD

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED

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Eye Beauty Book FREE on request
The Murine Company, Dept. 54, Chicago

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

LONDON LETTER

THE powers of the Government seem to the ordinary person so vast that it is with wonder and dismay one learns that the Home Secretary has no right to interfere with films being produced here which are offensive to the majority. The American film, "The Unknown Soldier", promised for this Armistice Week, was the *raison d'etre* of a deputation

Film Protests

to the Home Secretary, headed by Lady Cowan who was in Canada some months ago. The plea of the deputation which represented several patriotic bodies, was that the name was a sacred one to us, and the feelings of a great many British people would be outraged if this film were shown. The Home Secretary replied that he was unable to stop its production, and recommended as the only remedy for such occurrences, that public opinion should be better educated. This was indeed cold comfort. Moreover to the surprise of the great mass of the people, I fancy, it was learned that the people who control the choice of films and the censoring thereof are chosen and paid by the people in the picture business. If this is the case it seems likely now that the facts are known something will be done to change what appears to be a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

LONDON POLICE WOMEN
Commandant Allen on the right.

IT IS with joy I write you of an exhibition in the heart of London which is teaching all who visit it something about the products of the British Empire. Harrods' great stores, so well known to a host of Canadians, is holding an Empire Products exhibition within their own walls and it is a sight to raise the spirits of all those who are keen about calling attention to what we can produce within the bounds of the Family.

Empire Products

A brilliant display of flags and decorations lure the casual shopper who once within the hall where the exhibition is held can hardly tear herself away until she has bought something even if it be only cakes guaranteed made entirely with the Empire's goods, or Christmas puddings, ditto, all ready to pack up and send away to be eaten on Christmas Day in the distant parts of the earth.

Naturally, I looked about for Canada first, passing on the way special displays from New Zealand and India. Cheese forms one of the biggest exhibits from Canada, and a plainly printed card informs all and sundry that in the first eight months of 1926 Canada sent to England 470,611 cwt. of cheese. Besides the cheese which was so much in evidence and in great variety, there was Canadian bacon and even, low be it spoken, Canadian whiskey. Also tinned goods, including corn from the cob which is still a rare and rather terrifying delicacy over here. The Canadian apples were well displayed and looked attractive enough to make everyone want to buy them, but the stands where beautifully arranged baskets of fruit simply marked "Empire Fruit" were most likely partly Canadian as well.

The products of the other countries were all admirably arranged and it was an education in what the Empire can send us over here merely to walk about examining the various displays. Another big shop which goes in largely for Empire goods is the Haymarket Stores, and of course the Army and Navy are always to be relied upon in the same way. I only hope that the ladies with the Imperial Conference delegation have visited these centres and seen for themselves what is being done to educate the Londoners to buy goods produced within the bounds of the British countries.

* * *

WE HAVE been told so often that the coal question is nearly settled that we shall believe it when it actually happens. Meantime the coal is very strictly rationed and you must have a permit to get anything at all. Gas is going up in price, and the cheery people are promising us another sixpence on the Income Tax. That will indeed be the last straw considering what a drain the Income Tax already is. However, England has weathered a good many bad times and she will pull through this and make as little fuss as possible.

The Heating Problem

We are falling back on wood to help us out, and those picturesque carts which go through the busy streets like a bit of country transplanted, are welcome visitors. True the vendors of the logs have raised their prices to be in the fashion, and the hundred we got for ten shillings last winter have mysteriously risen in value to fifteen but we are fortunate to have them when coal is scarce. Whatever happens we have always the hot water bottle to warm our beds. Thrice blessed hot water bottle! How I chortled and applauded when the dignified TIMES devoted a leading article brilliantly and amusingly written, to the Hot Water Bottle which makes going to bed a pleasure instead of a martyrdom.

Apropos heating one of the famous journalists of the day, "Candidus" otherwise Mr. Herbert Sidebotham, writes entertainingly of the cold bath cult. Obviously he does not love the cold bath for he proves that it is not clean, it is not comfortable, and it is not even healthy. Incidentally he calls attention to what has been related to you through these columns that in the average flat or house the bath room is not heated. He considers it odd, as most of us do, that we heat the rooms in which we wear our clothes and leave cold those in which we take our baths minus any garments whatever.

* * *

THINKING of the vendors of logs and of the little donkey carts full of gay plants, and, at Christmas Time of holly and mistletoe, reminds me to mention two delightful books on London to add to the store which many London lovers already possess. Both are published by Methuen in case an enterprising bookseller in Canada is stocking them for Christmas gifts. "London Types", taken from life, are photographed by E. O. Hoppe, and described by that devout London lover, Mr. Pett Ridge. Both have done their work well. Mr. Pett Ridge's little stories which accompany the photographs are both humorous and pathetic, but he is serious enough when he writes of the Lounger as a London type.

London Types

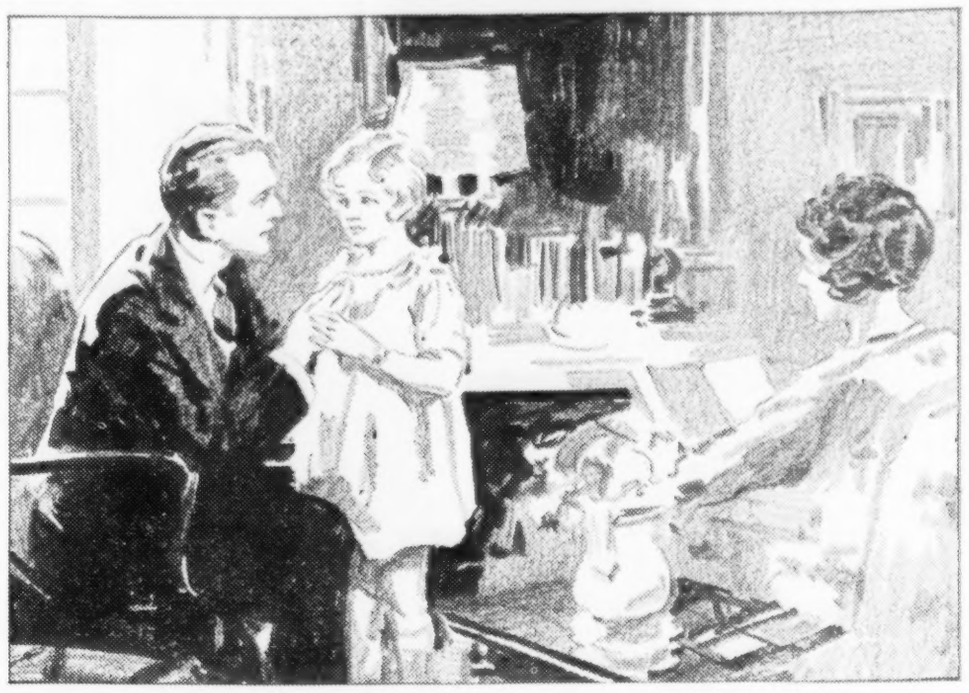
The other book is "The Heart of London" in which that enthusiastic London lover, Mr. H. V. Morton, has been assisted by the ingenious Miss Hummel, a Viennese artist, who illustrates the book with silhouettes. You have no idea until you study these pages what charm her magic scissors possess.

* * *

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM shakes the dust of London off his feet, scolds us very hard, even, one might say, peevishly, and says he is going to live in the U. S. A. for ever and ever. But is Music in such a bad way here after all, or is it only that people have become accustomed to abuse England as a non-musical country?

Music in London

(*Continued on Page* 31)



Love's gifts, like love itself, should be everlasting

A PURCHASE FROM YOUR JEWELER IS AN INVESTMENT IN PERMANENT VALUES

IN choosing a gift, ask yourself two questions: *What should the gift say?* . . . And *for how long should it continue the saying?*

For a gift is a message from the heart. Its mission is to tell, in beauty and service, what the giver would tell in words.

Choose the gift, therefore, in accordance with the message you would have it carry.

If you intend merely a pretty compliment for the day or the occasion, perhaps you may appropriately choose a short-lived trifle.

There is no finer gift than an Elgin Watch. Featured in a wide style variety and sold at prices ranging from $15 to $175.00

But if lasting fidelity is your message, let the gift reflect the constancy of your thought in its very composition.

"Constancy Gifts," both for the slender and opulent purse, are found most readily at the jewelry store. For the jeweler specializes in jewels. And every item he sponsors must measure up to *jewel* standards.

The official trade-slogan of the jewelers of America is: "Gifts that Last." So the sentiment you express through your jeweler is usually expressed "in perpetuity." If the message you would send in your next gift is worthy of living, say it for a lifetime, *with jewelry.*

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No woman looks or feels her best with an aching back or splitting headache.

That is what ironing day usually means in thousands of homes—hours of back-breaking labor leaning over an old-fashioned ironing board—the toil of running a hot, heavy iron over a seemingly endless number of garments.

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The Simplex can be used in any home which has electric light. We want you to try it.

Use the coupon below and we will arrange a demonstration without any obligation to you.

SIMPLEX IRONER
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CANADIAN IRONING MACHINE CO., LTD.,
1151 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Please get in touch with me regarding a demonstration of the Simplex Ironer. This does not obligate me in any way.

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When you have no time for a meal

You need a cup of

BOVRIL

"IT IS SO GOOD FOR YOU"

56

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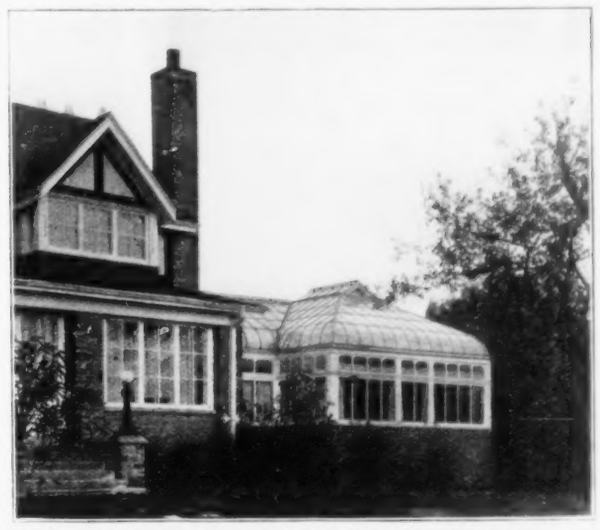

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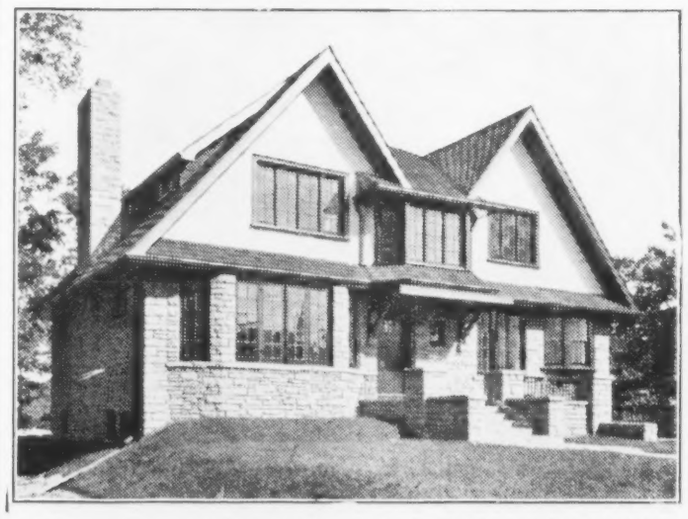

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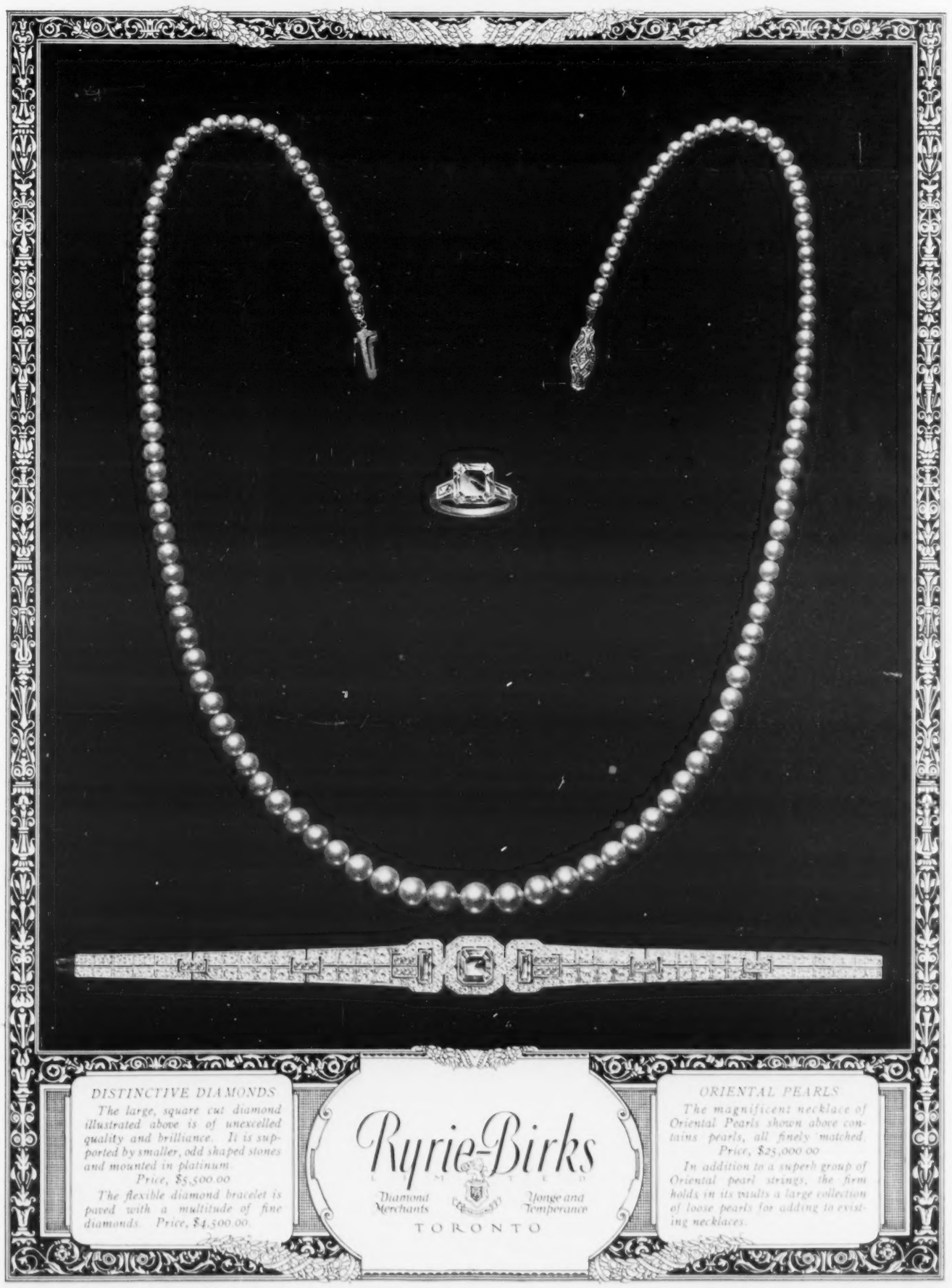

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In addition to a superb group of Oriental pearl strings, the firm holds in its vaults a large collection of loose pearls for adding to existing necklaces.

Perfume of Happiness

When smart Parisiennes discovered that some perfumes like sad music or sombre colors, make one depressed, Bourjois created for them the Perfume of Happiness, Ashes of Roses.

This tenderly wistful fragrance, tantalizing as laughter, as refreshing as the air of an old-world garden, brings with it a sense of radiant content.

For each palpitant drop of Ashes of Roses charms away sadness. It is of the essence of sunshine distilled when all the world is young—a delight to the senses.

ASHES OF ROSES

Bourjois

Paris *New York*

In smart flacons and exquisite crystal bottles also in Powder Creams, Rouges and Compacts at all the better stores.

Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMERS LIMITED, MONTREAL

HINDS
Honey & Almond
CREAM

Have it handy on your bathroom shelf

—for every member of your family. Hinds Honey & Almond Cream is a skin health-habit. So keep it in the bathroom within reach of even the youngest. Let the youngsters smooth it on their faces and hands every time they wash them. They'll love its almond fragrance. And even little boys have been known to submit tamely to soap and water if they know Hinds Cream is to follow.

For Hinds Cream protects a sensitive skin—soothes and softens it, keeps it supple and in good condition. The large size is a good one for family use. And you can buy it wherever toilet goods are sold.

Try HIND'S CREAM—

Protects skin	*Smooths "cuticle fingers"*	*Prevents sunburn*
Softens skin	*Protects from hard water*	*Prevents chapping*
Cleanses skin	*Even for children's skin*	*Softens cuticles*
Soothes skin	*Prevents windburn*	*After shaving*
Makes powder cling to skin		*Makes enlarged pores normal*

Made by LUNN & FINK (Canada) Limited,
9 Davies Avenue, Toronto

For A. S. HINDS Co. (Canada) Limited, *Successors*

MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

IT IS idle to say that color counts almost more than anything in clothes, for we all know it—and yet how easy it is to stray into a wrong selection.

Each season there are new colors born. They may or may not suit you. If they don't, then avoid them. Usually these fashion colors are subtle in shade, especially if the dye is a good one, which means that it is a difficult color to match. A well-dressed woman told me that in future she was always going to buy her hat first, and then her coat and the rest of her toilette. She finds the hat the most important item, and it is easier to match a coat to a hat than a hat to a coat. There lies the wisdom of experience!

Another amusing point is that our eye as to the right color combinations changes with the fashion. One year we will put pink with black, another year yellow and black are the smart combination. Last year we liked a contrasting hat, this season we are back again to our old love of an all-toning toilette. I have been to several dress shows one after another, and the outfits which made you catch your breath and look again were the ones carried out in colors to tone—shoes, stockings, hat, coat, and dress—all in one restful long line which did not distract the eye. Those who cannot afford many changes of clothes will find that they will never regret buying an all-to-tone toilette. It never loses charm.

Do not think that everything must be of the exact same shade—a plain fabric looks delightful when united with one checked in a slightly different color. Beige appears at its best relieved with pale olive green. A certain green can stand a hint of red.

All pale people—by which I mean pale of color and hair altogether, should seek to give themselves color. They should not wear an all-beige or all-grey outfit without some relief in the trimming of the hat or the buttonhole. Beige is often selected by blondes, but it needs a vivid blonde to wear it well. Remember that you yourself do not want to tone with your clothes, they must be a frame to show you up. Grey is charming set off by yellow or green. Beige by pale green, or even orange.

A famous painter of portraits said to me recently that he never considered the hair and eyes when he was choosing the color of the dress for his sitter. He thought only of the color qualities in the complexion. If five women were to stand side by side in front of a glass they would find that each tone of skin varied considerably. If you have most yellow in proportion to your skin color then aim for tones to counteract this, such as pinks with blue in them, or reds which contain blue. Should you have a high color, you will find green tones it down best. The really pure pink and white skin looks well with any color. Red is a good color for many people, as it gives a reflected glow.

Never select your dress color without first putting the material close to the face in the light in which you intend to wear it. Try several at the same time, and notice the variations—it is only by comparison that we learn.

Then to go back to fashion, black is always a wise selection, unless you be too thin. It gives to most women a well-dressed *soignée* air, and then also any color can be worn with it. If you like navy, this looks charming relieved with rose, or yellow. You will find that most "new colors" do not mix well, they generally have to have a shade to tone, such as the new myrtle green or prune colors.

Think well before you select your new clothes—think out every detail of color. The saleswoman respects the customer who bothers, so do not be bullied into buying. She who hesitates is not lost, but saved!

* * *

IT IS not the elaborate half hour spent at a shop having your hands manicured that will keep them beautiful.

It is the five minutes every night and every morning, and the five minutes at any time you happen to be free and in your room alone, that will give your hands beauty.

The night and morning treatment should be a little different to the odd-moment treatment.

You have already been manicured. Your cuticle is down and your nails are filed into a really beautiful filbert shape.

They are clean, polished, and look quite lovely.

Are you going to let them go until you have another treatment at the shop?

I know maids who, after they have spring-cleaned a room, hardly touch it for days. It is the doing a little to it every day that will keep it fresh and clean. It is the same with your hands.

A VAGABOND HAT
The charm of this serviceable model in stitched velvet lies in the vagabond air of its curving brim and dented crown.

Correspondence

Ruth. There is no royal road to keeping fit. There are no short cuts in the process; but, after a while, you positively enjoy the exercises which lead to health and good looks. There is a certain exhilaration in an encounter with Father Time and an attempt to subdue him. Keeping a girlish figure is not easy; keeping a school-girl complexion is still more difficult. Yet, as the days go by, there is a real interest in seeing how the human machine may be managed and kept in good running condition. About the worst calamity which can befall us is to lose interest in life; and, for a woman, life is usually made up of trifles. To become self-conscious is to be a dreadful bore; but it is not necessary to consider too seriously one's looks and attire. In fact, the woman who knows that she has done everything to ensure an attractive appearance is the one who is least conscious of herself. I have sent you the list of creams, as desired, and I hope you will soon have an interest in

"My Precious"

HIS MAJESTY, the Baby!

What tender care we lavish on him!

What thought we give to his welfare and comfort!

And his tender fragile skin!

What soap is good enough for His Majesty?

Peerless Erasmic—

Its satin-velvet lather is as smooth as Baby's own rose-petal skin. It cleanses softly, gently. Its soothing herbs and pure oils are a balm to baby's delicate skin. It feeds and invigorates the tissues and helps to preserve the healthy texture and clear tinting.

And when baby lies in your lap after his bath with Peerless Erasmic, his skin will have the unforgettable fragrance of lovely English violets.

Always use Peerless Erasmic for Baby's bath. For your own, too.

At all druggists—20c a cake.

Ask to see the other Erasmic Toilet Specialties, also.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

PEERLESS
ERASMIC
The Dainty SOAP

Made in England by
ERASMIC PERFUMERS, London and Paris

Canadian Agents—Anglo-American Agencies Limited, 41-43 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal R 172

YARDLEY'S
OLD ENGLISH
LAVENDER SOAP

The Luxury Soap of the World.

BEAUTY and Rank for many a generation have loved the luxury of its purifying mellow lather and the freshness of the fragrance of Lavender with which it is so lavishly perfumed.

It is the finest quality Toilet Soap made, and is known as The Luxury Soap of the World.

BOX OF THREE LARGE CAKES ... $1.00

Of all Best Druggists and Departmental Stores.

56

YARDLEY, 8, New Bond St., LONDON, ENGLAND

CANADA: 145, Adelaide St. W., TORONTO. U.S.A.: 15, Madison Sq. N., NEW YORK

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Give to your complexion a charming, soft, youthful freshness. This delicate, refined touch of adorable beauty is yours to command thru

GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM

Made in White - Flesh - Rachel
Send 10c. for Trial Size
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son,
Montreal

No cream can transform your skin

BUT SCIENTIFIC CARE—which stimulates circulation through the tissues and normalizes the action of the pores—will keep your skin *naturally* clear, firm and smooth. This is the basis of the Elizabeth Arden method. Follow each step of an Elizabeth Arden Treatment in your home every morning and night, using *Venetian Cleansing Cream, Ardena Skin Tonic, Special Astringent* and *Orange Skin Food*. These Preparations supply every important need of the skin.

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Venetian Toilet Preparations
are on sale at

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LTD., *Montreal*
THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LTD., *Toronto*
W. P. LaROCHE, *Quebec*
W. F. C. BRATHWAITE, LTD., *Winnipeg*
ROY KITCHEN, *London*
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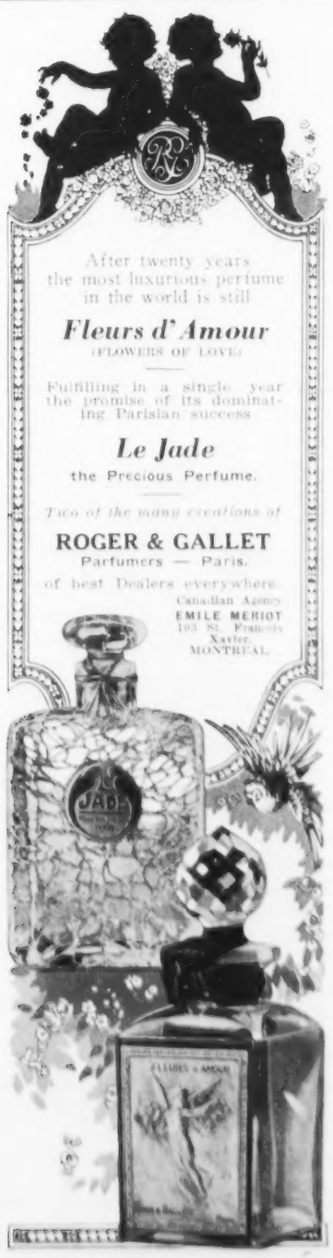


THE LATEST FROM PARIS
Molyneux, of Paris, offers stunning wrap in Lame, heavily beaded in coral.

seeing how the use of the cleansing cream and skin tonic will help to freshen the skin. Only, it is to be kept in mind that this attention should be kept up every day, if the desired result is to be obtained. I don't say that you can look like flower fairies, but you can postpone the years of greyness.

* * *

Mildred. It is a Tennessee who sings in "Maud" of his lively young heroine as "my lord with the shining head". We are almost certain that Maud, who loved flowers and song, was the proud possessor of golden hair. Many a year has gone since Maud was written, but the charm of a "shining head" (whether bobbed or streaming with long tresses) is still undisputed. Hair whose is dull is not natural. The hair should be bright and lustrous. If you will only submit to hair drill every day, you will find the hair becoming more brilliant and responding to its kindly treatment. It should be brushed vigorously—but not violently—every day, and the scalp should receive a thorough massage. No item in the feminine list of attractions is more worthy of attention than the crown of glory—and here's hoping that yours may be a shining success! If the hair seems lifeless and dull, a little brilliantine applied to the brush will mean improvement. For oily hair, which will have a heavy appearance, a preparation is advised as follows: Vinegar of cantharides, one fluid drachm; aromatic vinegar, two fluid drachms; bay rum, two fluid ounces; glycerine, one-half fluid ounce; rose water, five ounces. Those who have tried this preparation say it is decidedly beneficial.

* * *

Valerie

Dance Holds

IT WAS in a dance haunt of Bohemian Paris. A Spanish poet fox-trotted with an American art student. One long arm encircled her supple waist. His other arm, instead of being outstretched, was held down to the side, elbow crooked.

The hand of that arm rested on his hip, over the hand of the girl, who, with one arm round his shoulders, had placed her right hand on his hip to steady herself. It was a hold at once striking and utterly unorthodox, bizarre yet decorous enough. And they danced wonderfully well together thus.

It made me think that many dancers might get more pleasure out of their pastime if they thought more of their hold, instead of unthinkingly accepting the conventional hold. For the hold is the basis of good and pleasurable dancing; and, despite the academicians, there is no such thing as a "correct" hold.

An exhibition couple dancing with balancing arms well extended, linked hands slightly higher than the shoulder, the man's holding arm round the girl so that his hand rests midway between her waist and shoulder-blades, may defy criticism—academic criticism. And yet to an ordinary dancer they look subtly wrong—too studied, too correct, like a man who dresses like a fashion plate.

There used to be a craze for a side hold. The man tucked his hand under his partner's arm. Dancing girls have told me that they find it most difficult to follow when men use this hold, unless they know their partner's dancing very well.

Then an echelon hold was the rage, and is still widely used. You slip the girl sideways a trifle, instead of holding her square on, and your feet, instead of being toe-to-toe, dovetail.

To-day the hold in favor is face-to-face, toe-to-toe. It restricts style somewhat, and with bad dancers makes for trodden-on toes. But it is trim, neat, straight, quiet, flexible, elegant; and it facilitates conversation.

The Charleston hold is popular too—with the arm round the waist and the balancing arms tucked in—an altogether closer hold than that in the ordinary fox-trot.

Good dancers vary their holds somewhat, knowing that the same fixed hold may not be equally pleasant for plump partners and slim partners, tall partners and short partners.

A skilful young dancing woman suggests to me that it would be a boon to her sex if men would ask their partners whether their hold was quite comfortable.

* * *

A Bee's Burial

The flowers were woefully shaken.
They had seen a brown bee die.
He fell at the foot of a rose tree
And the roses heard him sigh—

"Who will gather the honey?
Who will mould my cell?
Who will bury my body?
Who will sing me a knell?"

Columbine sang his passing.
An earthworm dug him a grave.
Blackbird, dressed in deep mourning,
Sang him a funeral stave.

—*Travis Bellcourt.*

ANNOUNCING
THE PIECES of 8 CHEST

Captain Youngwife *finds the Chest of her fondest Quest*

SHE sailed and sailed the shopping seas . . . hoping some day to find it. But always the treasure eluded her.

"Sixes" and "twelves" were everywhere. But never a set of "eights".

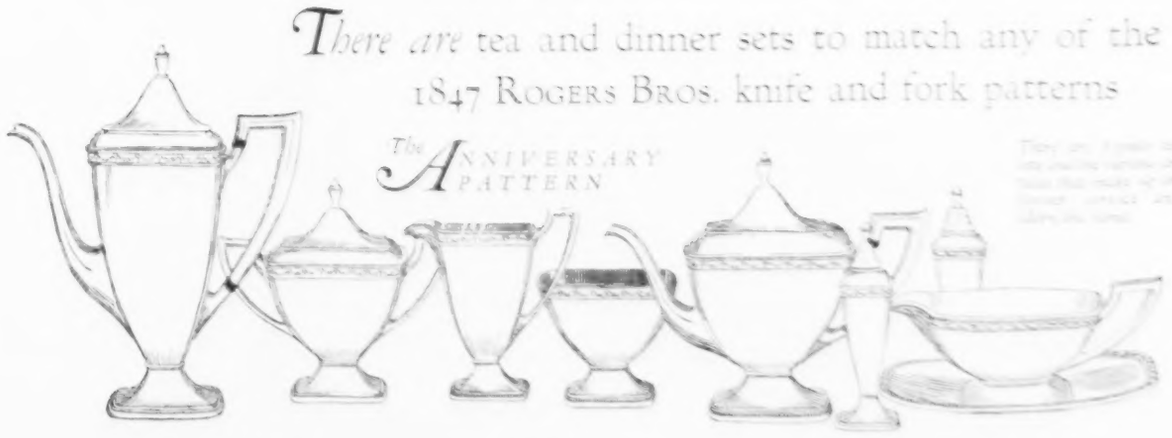
"Twelve is too many", she sadly sighed, "for my normal table needs. And six doesn't provide a spare or two for the unexpected guest."

But time and tides are kindly to Captains fair and patient. In a gorgeous chest, she beheld, one day, her long-sought "PIECES OF EIGHT". Eight of each, instead of the usual sixes or twelves, in hollow handle dessert knives with stainless steel blades, dessertforks, dessert spoons and tea spoons, with a sugar shell and a butter knife to complete her "just right" service.

And now all voyagers on the shopping seas may share this selfsame treasure. For the new PIECES OF EIGHT Set in 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate is now being featured at THE SILVERWARE SHOW holding sway this month at the stores of all good silverware dealers.

SILVERWARE
for a service of eight
Eight of each in hollow handle dessert knives with stainless steel blades, dessertforks, dessert spoons, tea spoons, a sugar shell and a butter knife in any of the famous 1847 ROGERS BROS. patterns . . . including the Ambassador—Anniversary—Ancestral—and the new ARAGON.
with the gorgeous Chest displayed
$57.50
or with the UTILITY TRAY *Patented*
$61.25

There are tea and dinner sets to match any of the 1847 ROGERS BROS. knife and fork patterns



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SILVERPLATE
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

AN Apartment Hotel of refinement and distinction affording a permanent home or temporary accommodation, in either case, you will be delighted with the luxury of the attendance and appointments.

Unexcelled Restaurant Service
Distinguished Custom

Alexandra Palace
(An Apartment Hotel)
University Avenue, Toronto
Telephone, M.4.6 6967
Personal Direction of Mr. H. H. Harris

The ball given by Colonel Reginald Pellatt and the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles on Friday night of last week in the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, was a brilliant success. The ball room was beautifully decorated with the regimental colors, gracefully draped flags and shields rich in gold and color, bearing various devices, all of which made a gorgeous background for the officers in uniform, representing the various arms represented including the Queen's Own, the 48th Highlanders, the Royal Air Force, the Toronto Scottish, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Canadian Field Artillery and the Mississauga Horse, besides the visiting French and Belgian officers, who were Hector Smith, Cassels and Mrs. William Rhoades, Miss Elizabeth Scott, Major and Mrs. W. J. Rooney, Miss Beatrice MacLean Howard, Miss Jean McCarthy, Miss Margaret Southam, Mrs. Raymond Willis, Miss Peggy Hoare, Major and Mrs. Walter Rawlinson, Mrs. J. D. Allen, Colonel Colin Harbottle, Colonel and Mrs. Sutherland Brown, Ottawa, Captain and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. C. Counsell, Captain and Mrs. Roy Troop, Miss Lydia Fraser, Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Persis Seagram, Mrs. W. L. MacFarland, Miss Marion Farmer, Hamilton, Captain Vincent Green, Major Ralph Gibson, Colonel George Gillespie, London, Major William Comstock, Brockville, Major Kenneth MacDougall, Lieut. Fonlonge, France, Lieut. Hunter Ogilvie, Mr. Harris Hees, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mr. Allan MacLean Howard, Lieut. de L. Panet, Kingston, Major Arthur Ryerson, Miss Isabel Soden-Irwin, Miss Gwen Wilkes, Brantford, Miss Douglas Rogers, Colonel and Mrs. Sidney Band, Miss M. McKee, Miss Dorothy Cluff, Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Smart, Mrs. William Christie, Miss Mary Marquis, Brantford, Mrs. Ralph Jarvis, Mrs. Roy Nordheimer, Miss Winnifred Plummer, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Georgia Watts, Mr. Percy Arnold, Lieut. Donald Cameron, Miss Doris Field, Miss Anna MacDougall, Mrs. Clarke McLean, Col. and Mrs. Robert Langford, Mr. Douglas Kerr-Lawson, Major Leonard Morrison, Captain and Mrs. R. B. Hayward, Miss Louise Lockhart, Miss Marjory Troop, Miss Mary Croft, Captain and Mrs. Robert Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Baldwin, Colonel and Mrs. Allen Taylor, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie Waters, Miss Margaret Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wilson, Miss Marie Orde, Miss Adele Rea, Colonel and Mrs. Gilbert Royce, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lightbourne, Captain and Mrs. Fraser Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke MacLean, Major and Mrs. Norman Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardmore, Major and Mrs. Colville, Major and Mrs. Kenneth Coulthard, Colonel and Mrs. John Mackay, Brantford, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobie, Major and Mrs. Jones, England, Major and Mrs. Stanley Norsworthy, Major and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Major and Mrs. Ernest Purvis, Captain and Mrs. J. A. B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce T. Riordan, Captain and Mrs. Chester Russell, Captain and Mrs. Sherwood Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wodd, Colonel and Mrs. Newton Young, Miss Margaret Austin, Miss Esmee Magann, the Misses Neale, Miss Frances Rhoades, Mrs. Charles Turner, Miss Edythe Thompson, Capt. Woods King, Cleveland, Major Sydney Grassett, Lieut. Hugh Johnston, Capt. Edmund King, Captain Beecher Lock, Captain Frederick Henderson, Major Percy Hampton, Captain C. A. Hall, Captain George Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant de Fenindille, France, Lieut. T. E. Rogers, Mr. Murray Rutherford, Mr. A. Northey, Lieutenant Misonne, Belgium, Major Richard Sankey, Lieut. Leslie Scott, Lieut. Bethune Smith, Lieut. James Strathy, Major Harry Watson, Brantford, Dr. Stanton Wishart, Captain Norman Wells, Mr. Morris Waller, Mr. J. K. Waldie, Mr. Gordon Shaver, Lieut. John Spragge.

* * *

Sir Hugh and Lady Poynter, recently of Toronto, are at Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex, England, guests of Sir Hugh's cousin, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and will later be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin in London.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Holt, of Montreal, is in Toronto this week, guest of Mrs. Max Haas.

Thursday, November 18, was an important day in the annals of St. Andrew's College, Aurora, for on that day Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon were the distinguished guests of the College on the occasion of the formal opening of the new buildings. With the vice-regal party were Viscount Hardinge, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Osborne, Captain Price-Davis, the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis and Colonel A. E. Kirkpatrick. The Cadets of St. Andrews formed a guard of honor to Their Excellencies, and Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald welcomed them to the College, where they lunched with the Principal and Mrs. Macdonald. Her Excellency was in a black gown with colored embroideries, corsage of yellow orchids, smart black small hat, and pearls for ornament. Mrs. Macdonald looked well in a grey toilette and bouquet of violets. At the head table were Lord and Lady Willingdon, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Sir John and Lady Gibson, Sir William Mulock and Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson. Other guests at luncheon included, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. George Dickson, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Major R. Carr-Harris, Mr. Justice Riddell, Mr. Justice Mowat, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel and Miss Michie, Sir John and Lady Willison, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. Robertson Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Connable, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Rolph, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. MacLaren. Later in the afternoon the prize giving ceremony was held, and the guests were free to inspect the beautiful new buildings. The weather was atrocious but this did not prevent a thousand and more guests attending this interesting opening of a fine school. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fick, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. W. R. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Fleury, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Larkin, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Strachan Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Caulfeild, Hon. Justice and Mrs. H. T. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Holdenby, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ames, Colonel Duncan Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Harrie Blake, Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall, Miss Joan Arnold, Colonel and Mrs. John Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shedden Laidlaw, Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, Mrs. Robert Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher McPhedran, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. Wallace Barratt, Miss Winnifred Cameron, Col. and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Irish, Hon. Justice Masten, Miss Masten, Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Dr. and Mrs. G. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. John Chipman, Mrs. W. Y. Marsh, the Misses Mortimer Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Casey Wood, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. Joseph Kilgour, Dr. and Mrs. Ogden Jones, the Misses Alice and Katharine Hagarty, Mr. and Mrs. George Larratt Smith, Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Davies, Colonel and Mrs. Warren Darling, Mrs. H. H. Fudger, Miss Fudger, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Brig.-General and Mrs. Rennie, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ivey.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Colville, of Montreal, have been visiting in Toronto, guests of Sir Edward and Lady Kemp.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. Fraser, of Toronto, is entertaining at dinner on Friday night of this week and taking her guests to the Junior League Revue.

* * *

Miss Norah Hodgson came to Toronto this week from Montreal to be the guest of Miss Margaret Cockshutt, at Government House, Toronto, and to attend the Junior League Revue.

* * *

Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night, prior to the Military ball given by the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles.

* * *

Mrs. R. O. Mackay, of Brampton, Ontario, left on Monday of this week for the South of France.

* * *

Their Excellencies Viscount and Viscountess Willingdon, attended by their suite, were the guests of the Women's Canadian Club at Convocation Hall, Toronto, on Friday afternoon of last week when, after the singing of the National Anthem, the president, Mrs. John A. Cooper, on behalf of the club, welcomed Their Excellencies. Principal Hutton gave a short address on the objects of the club, to which His Excellency made a brief reply. In the Chancellor's room the officers and members of the executive had the honor of being presented to Their Excellencies. Miss Mary Macdougall presented Her Excellency with a bouquet of bronze orchids. The following were presented to Their Excellencies, Mrs. Rhys Fairbairn, Mrs. I. B. Lace, Mrs. John Turnbull, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Frank Beer, Miss Mary Beatty, Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Charles E. Pearson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, of Toronto, are at the Alexandra, Queen's Park Avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Markey, of Montreal, recently spent ten days in New York and Washington.

* * *

Mrs. Christopher Robinson will occupy the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Finucane, on Bernard Avenue, Toronto, during the latter's absence from town.

MISS ANNETTE BLAIKIE
Younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto. Miss Blaikie is a member of the Junior League of Toronto.

Made themselves so popular in Toronto. The lovely gowns of the women in dance sprays and shades of color, the sparkling of their gems and the swaying of soft feather fans, made up one of the most beautiful spectacles one remembers to have seen in Toronto. Every arrangement had been made for the pleasure and comfort of the many guests, and the perfection of the arrangements spoke eloquently of the care and thought taken by the Committee on this important occasion. Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, the latter in black green chiffon velvet embroidered in silver and pearls for ornament, received the guests at the entrance to the ball room. At ten o'clock His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Cockshutt, Miss Margaret Cockshutt and Miss Isabel Cockshutt, attended by Colonel Alexander Fraser and Capt. Eric Haldenby, arrived and were escorted to the ball room by Colonel Bartlet Johnston, Chairman of the House Committee. Mrs. Cockshutt was as usual a gracious and attractive hostess in her gown of blue and silver brocade with diamonds for ornament. Miss Margaret Cockshutt wore a silver lace frock over silver tissue, and Miss Isabel Cockshutt, a sweet gown of gold sequin with deep fringe at the back, and for ornament a long pearl necklace. The dances were announced by uncle. Supper was served in the Pompeian Room, where the regimental colors and red colored balloons formed the decorations. Those present included General Sir William Otter, Major-General Henri Panet, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Panet, Brigadier-General A. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. George Beardmore, M.P.H., Colonel and Mrs. Walker Bell, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Campbell, Oshawa, Captain and Mrs. Wilfred Heighington, Major and Mrs. Vaughan MacLean Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Eric Haldenby, Colonel and Mrs. George Royce, Colonel and Mrs. Seth Pepler, Major and Mrs. Herbert Redfern, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Miss Evelyn Johnston, Miss Cecily Larratt Smith, Captain and Mrs. Sidney Wedd, Colonel and Mrs. Phillips, Oshawa, Captain and Mrs. J. H. Beard, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, Captain and Mrs. A. H. Paterson, Major and Mrs. W. MacBrien, Mr. Gordon Perry, Major George Cockshutt, Brantford, Commandant Masmackers, Belgium, Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Weir, Miss Wilhelmina MacLean Howard, Miss Betty Sandford Smith, Miss Estelle Hodgins, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Miss Jean Francis, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mr. Roderick Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce T. Riordon, Colonel and Mrs. Harold S. Parsons, Major and Mrs. H. G. Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Allen Taylor, Miss Margaret Austin, Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Peggy Hearne, Captain and Mrs. Frank McEacheren, Major and Mrs. John Langmuir, Mr. and Mrs.

For Him

A gift the well-dressed man would appreciate. Dress set of four waist-coat buttons, pair cuff links and three studs, of engraved crystal in platinum with beautiful sapphire centres. Its particular charm is hard to express in a mere picture, will appeal to the fastidious purchaser.

Priced $175.00

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Main Floor, Centre

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Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Eleanor Mary, daughter of Mrs. T. W. Reynolds, and the late Dr. T. W. Reynolds, of Hamilton, to Mr. James L. James, of the Bank of Montreal, Brockville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence James, Wemersley, Doncaster, Yorkshire. The marriage to take place quietly at Brockville early in December.

DEATHS

Died, Brandon, At Pretty Hill, Napanee, November the twenty-second, Mary Martha Brandon, widow of the late James Brandon, in her seventy-sixth year.

Exquisitely made on lines of rare refinement—"Niagara Maid" Glove Silk Under Garments are satisfying luxuries at a reasonable price. Obtainable in your favourite colours.

"Niagara Maid"
Glove Silk Underwear
A CANADIAN PRODUCT
Also Makers of "Niagara Maid" Silk Hosiery
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King Edward Hotel Radio Dance Orchestra
LUIGI ROMANELLI, CONDUCTOR
Supplies the Music for the
King Edward Hotel Supper Dance
Each night except Sunday
OAK ROOM
Dancing at 10.30—until 1 o'clock. Saturdays, 9.30 until midnight.
Cover Charge $1.00 Saturdays $1.50
A LA CARTE SERVICE
Tables reserved by telephone. P. K. HUNT, Manager.

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Garage in connection.
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SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
OF
Dresses, Fur-trimmed Coats and Wraps
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and also
"on the other hand"

THERE are five good reasons on one hand for using our laundry. On the other hand there are five more good reasons. Shapely fingers, satiny skin simply don't go with laundry soap and the wear and tear of washday.

Brighton Rough Dry service—everything washed and dried and flat work ironed—is low in the price charged and high in the quality of the work done. And on every hand you'll find good reasons for letting us show you what this hard-working, small-costing service can do for you.

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Antique refectory chair in walnut of the early XVIII century from the Pyrenees. One of an unique set of twelve.

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enables the housewife to put her dinner, her baking, or her canning in the oven, set the heat at the desired degree, and forget the kitchen till the cooking's all done. She no longer has to spend hours just "watching" things cook.

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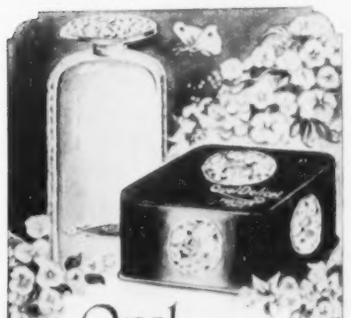

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A perfume truly feminine

Delicately sweet

Alluring as woman herself

FONTANIS, Paris

McGILL COMPANY

Montreal

Canadian Agents.

Colonel and Mrs. George Royce, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week and later went with their guests to the military ball given by the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles.

* * *

Mrs. Goldwin Howland, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto, entertained at a large tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week in the Pompeian Room of the King Edward Hotel, for her daughter, Miss Margaret Howland, one of the season's debutantes. Mrs. Howland and her young daughter received at the entrance to the Pompeian Room, Mrs. Howland in a becoming gown of satin charmeuse with georgette and bright bead embroideries. Her ornaments were diamonds and amethysts, and her bouquet roses and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Howland was an attractively youthful figure in her picturesque pale blue taffeta frock with full skirt and tight bodice. She wore gold slippers and carried a bouquet of Columbia roses and lily-of-the-valley, a rope of seed pearls completed an effective ensemble. Miss Howland was the recipient of many lovely flowers, which were tastefully arranged on a nearby table. Music was supplied by an orchestra of five pieces, and the long tea table was attractively done with pink candles in silver candelabra, and Columbia roses in silver baskets. Assisting at the tea hour were, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Miss Madeleine Mara, Miss Dorothy McEvoy, Miss Alida Lind, Miss Louise Bertram and Miss Isobel Turner. The two hundred and fifty guests included Mrs. Ford Howland, Mrs. Campbell Reeves, Mrs. George Larratt Smith, Mrs. Peleg Howland, Mrs. James Sweeny, Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. Edmond Bristol, Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Miss Katharine Scott, Mrs. Fane Sewell, Mrs. G. G. Adam, Mrs. Kingsmill Bracebridge, Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Miss Elinor Fleury, Mrs. Harold Parsons, Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mrs. Du Vernet, Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Harold Mara, Miss Madge Mara, Miss Cecil Larratt Smith, Mrs. Raymond Willis, Miss Ruth Porter, Miss Constance Wilson, Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. Robert Armour, Miss Florence M. Samuel, Mrs. Herbert Macklem, Miss Kathleen McMurrich, Mrs. Arthur Grasset, Mrs. Playfair McMurrich, Mrs. Fred Jarvis, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Violet Pemberton, Mrs. J. Chipman, Mrs. Donald MacIntosh, Mrs. James MacCallum, Miss Betty Brodie, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Peggy Gunn, Mrs. Laurence Baldwin, Miss Cynthia Allen, Miss Jean McCarthy, Mrs. Reginald Northcote, Mrs. Basil Carter, Mrs. John Gillespie, Mrs. James Edgar, Mrs. D. Macdougall, Mrs. Fannie Humphrey, Mrs. Walter Lyon, Mrs. W. E. Jarvis, Miss Elsie Henderson, Mrs. Charlotte Stapells, Miss Barbara Ryckman, Miss Violet Pemberton, Mrs. George E. Wilson, Miss Amy Wright, Mrs. Selwyn Holmstead, Mrs. Lester Hopkins, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Miss Helen Gurney, Miss Amy Boulton, Mrs. Albert Brown, Mrs. Northgrave, Miss Edith Northgrave, Miss Betty Francis, Mrs. Adrien Millman, Mrs. Brefney O'Reilley, Mrs. Geo. Young, Mrs. C. E. Warren, Mrs. Cartwright, Miss Burpee, Oshawa, Mrs. Stanley Ryerson, Mrs. George Wrong, Mrs. G. Burton, Mrs. A. Faulds, Miss Dorothy Cluff, Mrs. G. Irving, Miss Helen MacCallum, Miss Florence Dunham, Mrs. F. H. Hartley, Mrs. Graham and the Misses Eileen and Margaret Graham.

* * *

Miss Mary Tupper, Miss Jessie Tupper and Miss Frances Tupper have closed their residence, "Ravencourt," Winnipeg, and have taken a house in Toronto for the winter.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Ashworth, of Roxborough Street East, Toronto, entertained at tea for Mrs. Kent Colwell, of New York, formerly Miss Katherine Bonar Law. Miss Ashworth also entertained again at tea on Tuesday of last week for Mrs. Colwell, who was in Toronto recently after a visit to Montreal.

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon and their party were guests at Frenchurst C. A. Bogert of the Toronto Golf Club on Wednesday of last week. After luncheon members of the party played the club's course, which was in perfect condition. Lady Willingdon played with Mr. Bogert, the Governor-General with C. B. Strathy. The party included Captain Jervis, A.D.C., and R. T. Osborne, and Toronto golf members who played were Dudley Dawson, T. C. H. Cassels, Leighton McCarthy, A. H. Campbell, C. S. Maclennan and C. S. Band.

* * *

Mrs. J. L. McLennan, of Quebec, recently returned to Canada, a passenger in the *SS. Montclare* which arrived last Friday. Miss Mary McLennan is spending the winter in England.

MRS. GEORGE A. SOMERVILLE

Of Toronto, in her bridal attire. Mrs. Somerville is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, of Toronto, and held her first reception since her marriage on Friday afternoon of last week.

—*Photo by Charles Aylett.*

Mrs. Vaughan Maclean Howard, of Toronto, formerly Miss Emily Merritt, held her first reception since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon of last week in her attractive house in Howard Drive. Chrysanthemums in beautiful Autumn tints were tastefully used in decorating the hall and rooms. The bride was charming in her wedding gown of white taffeta and georgette. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and lily-of-the-valley. Mrs. C. A. Rogers in a smart frock of orchid and lace and Mrs. Allan Maclean Howard in a handsome dress of black lace received with the bride. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. R. Slater, of Hamilton, and Miss McDowell, assisted by Miss Beatrice and Wilhelmina Maclean Howard, Miss Marion Farmer of Hamilton and Miss Phyllis Rogers.

* * *

Their Majesties the King and Queen gave a large dinner party on November 4, at Buckingham Palace, for the Dominion and Indian Delegates who have been attending the Imperial Conference in London. The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and Mrs. Lapointe, represented Canada. Among the large number of guests who were honored with an invitation to be present were, Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes, the Dowager Countess of Minto, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen, Miss Dorothy Yorke, Lady-in-Waiting to the Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, and Mrs. Leopold Amery. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present.

* * *

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Willingdon, will visit Quebec about December 14. They will be the guests of His Honor the Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Lieutenant Governor of the province, at Spencer Wood.

MISS MARY TUGMAN

One of the season's debutantes in Toronto.

—*Photo by Charles Aylett.*

Fashionable Elegance in Furs

New Furs, this season, are as supple as fabrics having all their soft draping qualities. Their bulkiness is gone, and they fashion wraps that are increasingly smart with as much character of line as cloth coats.

The new Furs at Simpson's are designed to emphasize the beauty of luxurious skins. They are shown in distinctive styles for motoring and evening wear.

1. Musk Coat — in fashionable straight-line style. $1,500.

2. Opossum Caracul Coat — Rose-Marie Squirrel in a luxurious shawl collar and cuffs forms this handsome wrap. $675.

3. Kolinsky Coat — expensively matched skins with collar and cuffs in Mendoza. $1,750.

4. Natural Gray Squirrel Coat — one has a sweeping shawl collar, the other crushes softly about the face. $750.

5. Chinese Kolinsky Coat — the favorite fur of China, has contrasting collar of white fox. An extravagant wedding present. $750.

6. Japanese Wolf Wrap — with graceful sweeping skirts and fine quality of fox. At $450.

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Temperature around 70°, sunshine sea breezes, and a most intriguing quiet.

Hotel accommodation, cottages and boarding houses to suit every taste.

Enjoy all out-of-doors in Bermuda. Two days from New York 48 hours from frost to flowers.

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Smart Opera Pumps of Exclusive Materials

FAVORITES OF THE BALLROOM

Dainty Pumps in great variety! Most of them our own importations, their exclusiveness guaranteed both as regards materials and style. Only a few pairs in each design, so that you do not see them everywhere you go.

Besides plain Opera pumps in black satin, black patent, gold and silver, raisin brown and other shades, there are trim Pumps made of colored brocades tinted in gold and silver. In short, such beautiful slippers as you will find only in a few exclusive shoe shops in a few cities in the world.

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McCallum Sheer Silk Hosiery in the newest shades. "You just know she wears them."

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SAUCE
Unique in flavor—there's nothing nearly so nice.

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Rare Fragrance
Delicious Flavour
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SEAL BRAND
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Lionel Rawlinson Limited
Makers of Distinctive Hand-Made Furniture
Showroom: 647-649 Yonge St.
TORONTO.

The Modern Kitchen

By W. S. Limbery

THERE have been more changes and greater advances in the planning and equipment of the kitchen in this generation, than in any other room in the house, with the exception perhaps, of the bathroom.

The busy housewife—now that the servant girl problem is so acute, and she herself has to do most of the kitchen work — has reached the decision that her health, time and labor are too valuable to be wasted by the shortcomings of a badly planned and equipped kitchen.

The first demand then of our modern kitchen is, that it must be a healthy room to work in.

Two windows must be provided so as to insure cross ventilation and a fair degree of coolness in summer. One of these windows should have the sash double hung, so that the upper sash can be lowered to allow a vent near the ceiling.

A hood should be built over the range, connected to the kitchen flue, not only to assist in carrying off cooking odors, but also the fumes from any escaping gas, should that be the means used for cooking.

It is necessary to install an electric exhaust fan, especially if there is but one window; it can be attached to a bracket on the wall about seven feet from the floor.

Healthy floors mean floors easy to keep clean, and easy to work on. Inlaid linoleum of a good quality will answer both of these requirements, and it has the additional advantage of being inexpensive.

A dull, ugly kitchen cannot be healthy. We all know the effects of environment; a simple, pleasant color scheme should be devised. The walls and ceiling can be of light putty gray, woodwork slightly darker and relieved by an arrow band of delft blue around the door panels and castings. Hang window sash curtains of plain light tan scrim with a blue stencil line border, and lay floor linoleum of blue and gray squares.

To save time and labor in the kitchen work is our second requisite.

It is necessary that the various articles of equipment we can afford to instal should be placed in proper relation to each other. Saved steps is saved time.

There are two "pivotal points" in every kitchen—the range and the sink—and near to each of these should be suitable cupboards, containing the various equipment used in either case.

The pot and utensil cupboard should be near the range; the china cupboards and cutlery drawers near the sink; the work table, on which food is prepared, should be within a step or two of both the range and the sink.

The kitchen cabinet (preferably of metal), subdivided to store the various commodities necessary for cooking and for the table use, and which also has separate compartments for brooms and vacuum cleaner, and for the heavy kitchen dishes, can be placed as a separate unit.

The work table, size about 32 in. x 36 in., should have a couple of drawers for the odds and ends so necessary for kitchen work. A combination work stool and ladder should be provided and also, if room permits, a small rocking chair.

The only plumbing required in the kitchen is a sink or a combination sink and wash tub. This should be of enamelled cast iron, with combination metal drain boards and high back, and with water supplies through a combination double sink faucet with swinging spout. Spend money on the design and quality of the sink and cut the extra expense off the living room if it has to be. See that the top of the sink is kept 36 in. from the floor, and that it is at least 20 in. x 36 in. in size, so as to hold two dish pans.

Instal two ceiling outlets for lighting; one should be over the sink and one in front of the range, or in the centre of the room, each on its own switch. There should be a wall plug put in for any necessary kitchen electric fittings, such as the toaster, ironer, etc.—Copyright 1926, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

A picturesque British Columbia residence is the McLimont home at Ardmore, Vernon, B.C., the residence of Mr. Ronald McLimont and the Misses McLimont, well-known in Montreal and Quebec. The lovely gardens of this home by the lake are famed for their beauty and afford a wide view of the water and mountains of interior British Columbia.

Plans For Homes
Last word in builders' aid. Practical, up-to-date suggestions on planning, building, furnishing, decorating and gardening. Profusely illustrated, and scores of actual dollar-saving suggestions. Send 25 cents for current issue.
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Louis XIV Period

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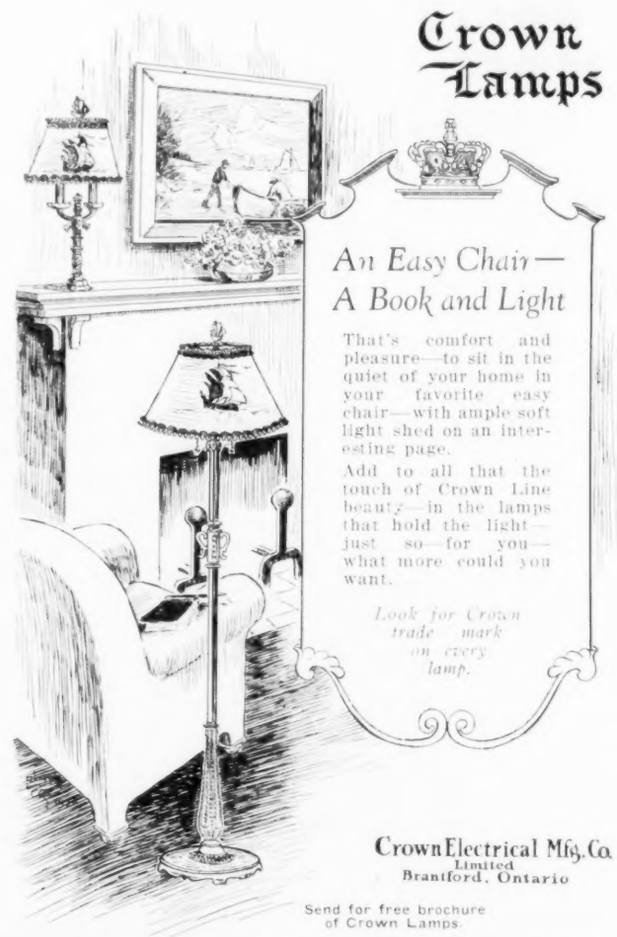
French Organdie
Barber-Ellis Canada

Question—We can now pay off the first mortgage on our property. What steps should be taken?

Employ an attorney. His charge will be small and you will have assurance that proper steps will be taken to protect your interests in full.

GARDENS OF MR. RONALD McLIMONT'S HOUSE
Ardmore, Vernon, B.C., with lovely view of the waters and mountains of interior British Columbia.

Crown Lamps



An Easy Chair—A Book and Light

That's comfort and pleasure—to sit in the quiet of your home in your favorite easy chair—with ample soft light shed on an interesting page.

Add to all that the touch of Crown Line beauty—in the lamps that hold the light—just so—for you—what more could you want.

Look for Crown trade mark on every lamp.

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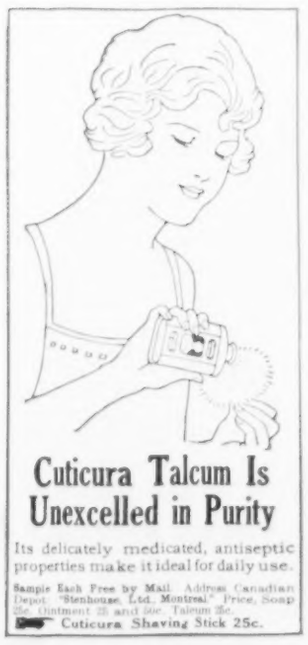

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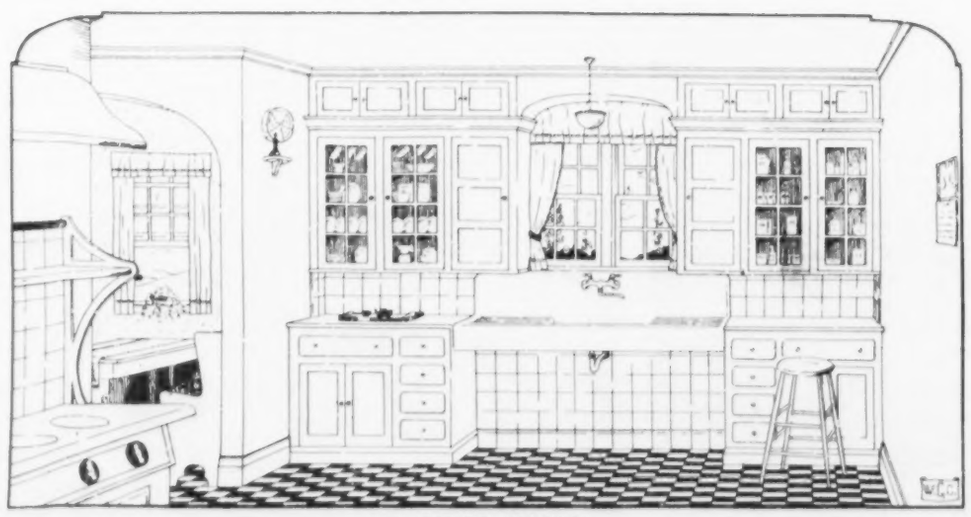

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SCRUBBING and scouring the toilet bowl is a most disagreeable task. Yet it is dangerous to neglect it. Let Sani-Flush do this work for you. It cleans quickly and surely. Banishes foul odors. Removes sediment from the hidden unhealthful trap.

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Sani-Flush removes marks, stains and incrustations. No hand work, no dipping water. Harmless to plumbing connections. Always keep it handy.

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Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring
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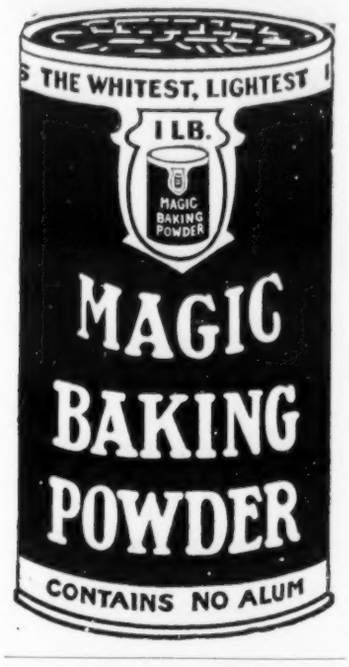

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Breakfast Cocoa
Means Something

The United States Food Standards define "Breakfast" Cocoa as cocoa containing not less than 22 per cent of cocoa butter. Many cheap cocoas (which cannot be labelled "Breakfast" Cocoa) contain not more than 14 per cent or 15 per cent of butter.
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa contains not less than 26 per cent of cocoa butter, almost one-fifth more than Government requirement. The phrase Baker's Breakfast Cocoa means a pure delicious cocoa of high quality and possessing a considerable amount of nourishment.

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add a few drops of Clark's Governor Sauce. It is a wonderful addition also to make over dishes.
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Wear all the new shades as quick as they come in style. It doesn't take money—just a few cents worth of dye. Get out your old, dull or faded garments *now*—tomorrow you'll have a closet full of fashionable clothes!

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FREE now, from your druggist, the Diamond Dyes Cyclopedia; simple directions, wonderful suggestions. Ask for actual piece-goods color samples. Or big, illustrated book Color Craft free, if you write DIAMOND DYES, Dept. N2, Windsor, Ontario.

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Make it NEW for 15 cts!

Floor Treatment

Ways and Means of Obtaining Different Effects

CHARMING floors, the desire and pride of every lover of the house beautiful — what a problem they present. First, we must get them. Then we must keep them; for no other part of the house, and certainly no piece of furniture or furnishings, receives the destructive treatment that floors do.

The really charming floor must not only be of high grade flooring-material, well laid and finished in a workmanlike manner; it must contribute to the beauty of a room by harmonizing with the general scheme of decoration.

With the wide variety of colors now available in stains, ranging from the extremely dark tones to a very light silver-gray, the dominant color note in any room may be matched. Painted floors may also sometimes be used to provide the desired background for rugs. Floors worked out in this way are original with you: an expression of your own ideas: different from anything your friends will have.

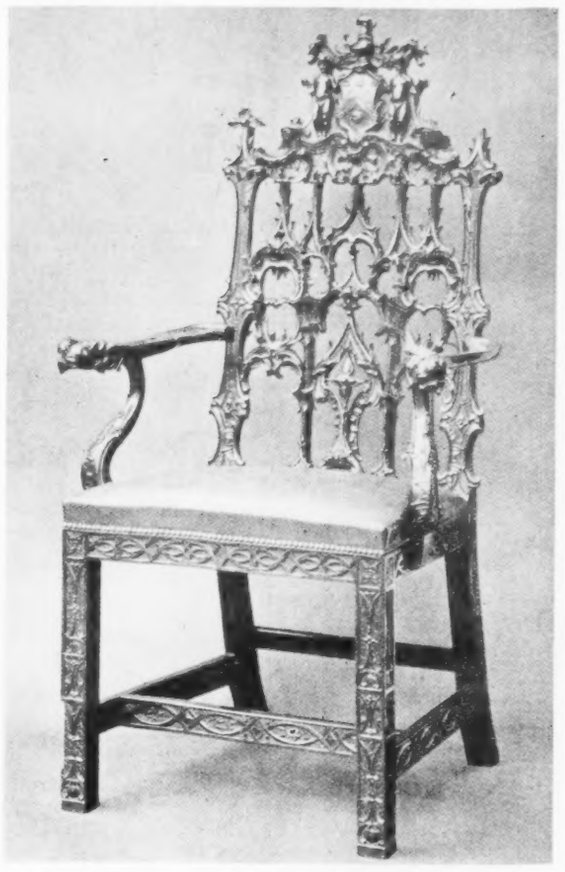
Very dark floors are much favored by architects at this time, and fit into practically all decorative schemes. Also they are correct logically, as they keep the darkest note at the bottom. It is true that they show dust readily, but this after all is but an aid to its elimination. The lighter colors can often be used to advantage, especially for upstairs rooms, and particularly if the room is inclined to be dark.

Oak, maple, birch, and beech are the hardwoods most extensively used for flooring. They are all fully satisfactory for the purpose, in so far as durability and service are concerned. Each, however, has characteristics of its own. This variation is sufficient to make it necessary to consider all four of these woods if a complete range of effects is to be had for selection. Oak, for instance, has a most characteristic and interesting grain, and a lively luminous color. Maple has a refined beauty of grain all its own, and is extremely light in color, the choice of those who admire a light natural floor. Beech has a slightly more pronounced figuration of grain than maple, and a bewitching reddish cast. Birch is the ideal wood for staining, offering a wide range of possibilities, and permitting many unique effects. Any architect or decorator can show you color-plates of the approximate effects produced by different stains on all of the popular woods, and can have wood panels finished showing exactly how any wood will look in the finishes in which you may be interested.

Edge-grain pine is the one soft-wood in general use for flooring. This wood in the better grades, sawed edge-grain (or quarter-sawed), so cut that the edge of the grain is presented as a wearing surface, resists wear very effectually, and is much more serviceable than the flat-grained flooring which was previously the only form of pine flooring in general use. Pine takes stains well, permitting a wide range of effects to suit individual taste or requirements. Pine flooring usually comes with very few short-lengths, and produces an ideal surface for a painted finish.

Any of the woods mentioned above may be finished with varnish, shellac, or wax—either natural, or stained with oil or with paint.

Floor finishing is not at all a complicated process, but correct specifications should be followed, and good materials used, and properly applied; otherwise the finish will not stand up under the grinding wear it is bound to receive.



Master's Chair, 1754. From the Joiners' Company, England.

For a Varnish Finish

Natural finish: One coat of filler (if open-grain wood) followed by three coats of high-grade floor-varnish.

Stained finish: One coat of filler (if open-grain wood) followed by a coat of stain, then three coats of high-grade floor-varnish. With some effects the staining of the wood is accomplished through the use of filler of the desired color.

Oak is an open-grain wood; maple, birch, beech and pine are close-grain woods. The filler is necessary to fill the pores of open-grain woods, and prevent the varnish from sinking in. Filler is unnecessary with close-grain woods. Filler comes in paste form, to be reduced with benzine or turpentine. It is applied with a brush, and as soon as it commences to set is wiped off with a coarse cloth. The surface should be sanded thoroughly before work is started, and each coat of finishing material applied should be sanded lightly when thoroughly dry—then dusted, to remove loose particles of sand.

Preferably only oil stain should be used under varnish, as other forms of stain will bleed through.

Transplanting

EVERGREEN trees and shrubs should be planted either in the spring, as the bud begins to swell and the root growth becomes active, or else, if there has been rain and the ground is soaked, in the late summer or early fall, while the plant is yet vigorous. In other words, since an evergreen is never entirely dormant, its transplanting may be done at any time of the year except during the summer months when the growth is at its height. Because the leaves never drop from an evergreen even when it is dormant, it is most important that the roots should not be exposed to the air but should be kept *covered and moist at all times*. Every precaution should be taken to observe this most important point. The nurseries prefer to handle all evergreens with a ball, which eliminates some of the difficulties, but in case they are moved without a ball the roots *must be kept moist*. If hot dry weather follows the planting of evergreens it is best to cover them with burlap and to spray this burlap several times daily, to reduce transpiration from the leaves. It is also wise to soak the roots every week during the first growing season after a tree's removal. Cultivation, watering, and protection—these three things are essential until the tree is thoroughly established. After that it will take care of itself.

Question—The party owning the lot next to me suggests that I go in partnership with him for a drive, half of which would be on my property. Would it increase the selling value of my house? Should the agreement be made permanent or only for a number of years?

Whether or not that is a satisfactory arrangement for you depends upon how useful such a driveway would be to your property. If you need such a drive this is a means of getting one by paying half of the necessary expense. If there is no other way of servicing your house or providing access to garage such a drive would increase the selling value of your house. Under such circumstances the agreement should be a permanent one, made part of the deed.

* * *

Question: The plans for our house call for brick walls with lintels and sills. My contractor objects to these and advises using stone or cement. As there is considerable difference in cost what would you advise.

Unquestionably the architect who designed your house used brick lintels and sills because he thought they would be better appearing. We advise you to use them. If the contractor puts them up properly the construction will be sound.

There's nothing like Old Dutch for *Healthful Cleanliness*

Old Dutch is a natural detergent which contains no lye, acids, hard grit or other injurious ingredients.
MADE IN CANADA

OLD Dutch keeps millions of kitchens, bathrooms, bedrooms, etc., clean and sanitary. For every cleaning job, it is the safe and economical cleanser. It will not injure or mar the finest enamel surface because the soft, flaky particles erase all the dirt without scratching. There is nothing else like Old Dutch Cleanser. Goes further—lasts longer.

It cleans everything in the house!

mattresses · radiators · carpets
draperies · moldings · bookcases
clothes · upholstered furniture

THE PREMIER DUPLEX with its set of versatile cleaning tools cleans everything in the house. *Easily!* A long tool reaches to high places, and under furniture. A small nozzled tool gets into nooks and crevices. And with strong suction and a motor-driven brush all the dirt is drawn into the bag.

And the Premier Duplex is always in cleaning trim. Its motor and brush are both ball bearing. They never hold up work for want of oil, for they carry just the right amount of lubrication for years. It's a *lifetime* cleaner—fast, easy, and thorough.

See a demonstration TODAY! Come in. Or phone and ask us to demonstrate in your own home on your own rugs.

Premier Duplex
ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER
Made in Canada

THE PREMIER VACUUM CLEANER CO., LTD.
General Offices, Toronto, Ont.
BRANCHES AT
Toronto, London, Montreal, Hamilton, North Bay, Windsor, Ottawa, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria

Gibbard Solid Walnut

What nicer compliment could you pay a bride than to send her a piece of real genuine SOLID Walnut Furniture.

What more artistic article could you select to beautify your own living-room than one of these Gibbard creations in SOLID Walnut, with decorations cut in the SOLID wood by skilled hand carvers?

The pieces illustrated are merely a few of the many obtainable in Gibbard SOLID Walnut this season. Gibbard dealers will be glad to show you these and others. Each piece finished in the new Lacquer Finish—the wonderful finish that is not injured by hot dishes, spilled liquids, heat, cold or dampness.

Gibbard Furniture Shops, Limited,
NAPANEE ONTARIO

Men's Dress Shoes

How much pleasure you get in dancing depends a great deal on your shoes.

A pleasant surprise is in store for the man who buys Blachford dress shoes.

Patent Oxfords
Dull Calf Oxfords
Patent Pumps

$8.00

Men's Spats
English Box Cloth .. $3.00

H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED

286 YONGE ST. NEAR DUNDAS ST.

You insist upon your favorite brands of tea and coffee. There is as much difference in the degrees of purity and flavor in table salt. Be assured you get the Purest and Best—

Name the Brand
They are your protection

REGAL SALT
Free Running

WINDSOR
Iodized SALT

WINDSOR
SALT

WINDSOR
Specially
Purified Salt

Produced in Windsor, Ontario, by The Canadian Salt Company Limited

112

Your Own Ice-Plant

Refrigeration by Wire

Install a Universal Cooler in your refrigerator and know the satisfaction of having sufficient ice at all times and for every occasion.

UNIVERSAL COOLER

Low in installation cost — economical of operation—pays for itself.

Fits Your Present Refrigerator.

UNIVERSAL COOLER CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Howard Ave. -:- Windsor, Ont.

Universal Dealer in Toronto
BEATTIE McINTYRE LTD.
72 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

For the Bathroom—

EDDY'S
"Navy Toilet Tissue"

NAVY TISSUE is soft and absorbent and, like all Eddy tissues, is manufactured under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

Each roll of "NAVY" Tissue is guaranteed to contain 700 sheets. Quality and Economy combined.

THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED HULL, CANADA

The Hon. Walter C. Nichol, former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Nichol, of Sidney, Vancouver Island, have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Maraquita Frances Cynthia, to Lieut. Edmund Rollo Mainguy, of the Royal Canadian Navy, son of Mrs. D. W. Mainguy, of La Joala, Cal.

* * *

Among the ladies who took part in the riding at the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show at the Coliseum, Toronto, last week were, Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mrs. Harry Sifton, Miss Peggy O. Gorman, Miss Nora Gordon, Miss Doris Batchelor, Miss Bunnie Higgins, Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Miss Edith Northgrave, Miss Betty Sandford-Smith, Miss Denise Phelan, Miss Eleanor Warder, Mrs. Gordon Phippen, Misses Peggy and Daisy Beardmore, Miss Jean McGregor-Young, Miss Thelma Farquharson, Miss Helen McGregor, Miss Dorothy Lowers.

Mrs. S. H. Logan will receive at her residence, 602 Avenue Road, Toronto, on Friday, December 3rd, from four to six o'clock. Mrs. Logan was formerly Miss Acheson, daughter of the late Rev. Stuart Acheson, formerly of Toronto, and granddaughter of Colonel T. R. Ferguson, M.P.

* * *

There was a very large number of enthusiastic spectators at the games by the Indoor Baseball League of the Garrison Officers on Saturday night of last week at the Armouries, Queen's Park Avenue, Toronto. The games were between the Royal Grenadiers and the First Canadian Machine Gun Brigade, and the 48th Highlanders and the Toronto Scottish. Refreshments were served in the Officers' Mess, where dancing took place after the games. Mrs. Andrew Duncanson, Mrs. Alan Thompson and Mrs. Frank Smith were the hostesses of the evening.

MRS. LEONARD ERNEST ELLIS OF TORONTO
Formerly Constance Batten, daughter of the Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., and Mrs. McPherson, of Meredith Crescent, Toronto.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Sir Clifford Sifton, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon at the Hunt Club on Tuesday of last week, when Her Excellency, Viscountess Willingdon, in a becoming lavender toilette, accompanied by Mrs. R. B. Osborne and Captain Price-Davis, was the guest of honor. Sir Clifford, Mrs. T. A. Burroughs and Mrs. J. Sifton received the guests, among whom were, Mrs. Percy Cowans and Miss Ruth Cowans, of Montreal, who were in Toronto for the Winter Fair, and Miss Viau.

* * *

Mrs. MacGregor Young, of Toronto, gave a most successful dance at the Hunt Club on Thursday night of last week to introduce her young daughter, Miss Jean Young. Mrs. Young received in a smart gown of silver veiled in silver lace, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The debutante was charming in a period frock of pale green velvet, with velvet flowers and lace. She carried an old-fashioned nosegay. Mrs. Young's guests included Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Mr. and Mrs. William Beardmore, Miss Margaret Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phippen, the Misses Amy and Laura Magrath, Miss Helen Wright, Miss Betty Sandford Smith, Miss Isabel Cawthra, Miss Persis Seagram, the Misses Winnifred and Jean Macdonald, Miss Constance Wilson, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Miss Betty Brodie, Miss Margaret Griffin, Miss Mary Kerr, Miss Lucy Ashworth, Miss Evelyn Allen, Miss A. Rae, Miss Lorna Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Greey, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie Waters, Miss Margaret Despard, Miss Amy Gundy, Miss Georgina Pearson, Miss Helen Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Jean McCarthy, Miss Betty Downey, Miss Phyllis May, Miss Margaret Gunn, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Barbara Ryckman, Miss Gertrude Andrews, Miss Nancy McCarthy, Miss Betty Blackwell.

* * *

Mrs. George A. Somerville, formerly Miss Jessie Matthews, received at her home on Imperial Street, Toronto, on Friday afternoon of last week for the first time since her marriage. Mrs. Somerville wore her wedding frock of silver lace trimmed with silver ribbons, with train of pink chiffon trimmed with rhinestones. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Her mother, Mrs. T. Frank Matthews, received with her, and was gowned in black lace, with chiffon velvet hat of black lace and rhinestones. In the tea-room Mrs. H. Somerville and Mrs. Gordon Matthews, of Peterboro, presided. The table was done with pink roses and candles. Mrs. McAllister and Miss Helen Northwood wore their bridesmaids' frocks of painted green and pink chiffon, and hats of green and pink velvet respectively. Miss Jean Eastwood, of Peterborough, also assisted.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins has returned to Toronto after a sojourn of some time in Atlantic City.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Cockshutt and their daughters leave on December 3 for Ottawa, where they will be the guests of their Excellencies Viscount Willingdon and the Viscountess Willingdon at Rideau Hall.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, of Toronto, entertained at a very delightful luncheon on Monday of this week in honor of Miss Elinor Fleury, when a number of the season's charming debutantes were her guests.

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Cockshutt and a party from Government House attended the Junior League Revue on Wednesday night.

* * *

Miss Jean Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davidson, of Vancouver, B.C., and a debutante of the season, was introduced to society at a smart dance at the residence of her parents, Matthews Avenue, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, on Oct. 22. Miss Davidson is one of the most popular members of the younger set and very well known at the coast. The dance was one of the most delightful of the winter season. The young debutante received numbers of lovely bouquets on the occasion of her coming-out. At her daughter's ball, Mrs. Davidson wore an imported gown of silver embroidered white crêpe over silver tissue. Miss Jean Davidson was frocked in a gown of white chiffon with girdle of pearls, over a slip of silver tissue, and having a close-fitting bodice and bouffant skirt. She carried an exquisite bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, roses and orchids. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with a profusion of flowers of delicate hues, roses, orchids and chrysanthemums in tall baskets, combined with green palms and ferns. On the enclosed verandahs, myriads of swinging Chinese lanterns produced a pretty effect. The guests included several hundreds of the social set of Vancouver and Victoria.

* * *

Miss Helen Monkhouse, of Toronto, made the address of welcome on behalf of the pupils of St. Joseph Convent to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, on the occasion of the Vice-Regal visit to the convent.

* * *

At Shediac, New Brunswick, Mrs. Smith, wife of Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, entertained very charmingly at bridge on Thursday in honor of Miss Patricia Grattan-Esmond, daughter of Sir Thomas Grattan-Esmond, Bart., of Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland. Miss Esmond and Miss Vincent, of Saint John, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Patural in Shediac.

* * *

Mrs. Percy Turcot, of Saint John, was hostess on Tuesday at a charmingly arranged luncheon for Mrs. George Pilliter, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Cosy Family Rooms

EVERY home should have at least one cosy, homelike room wherein the family may gather during the chilly winter evenings, and in such a room one naturally expects to find hospitable furnishings.

We have made a special study of producing attractive furnishings for these "family" rooms, in the way of durable and comfortable upholstered furniture, fireside chairs, etc., in numerous exclusive designs, which also can be made to special sizes to suit any requirements.

We have had an exclusive fabric in correct design and colour for every scheme of decoration prepared by us.

Designs to out-of-town enquiries.

The Thornton-Smith Co., Limited
342 Yonge Street - Toronto

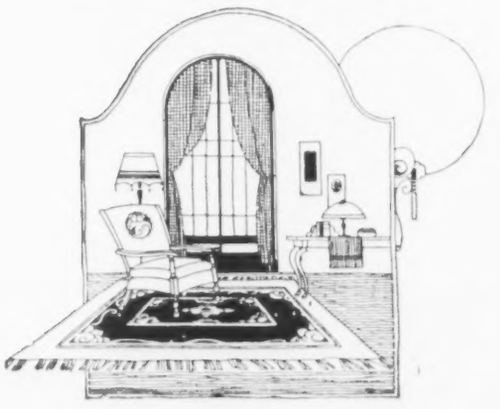
Diana Sweets
LIMITED
The Stores of Quality

One Must Eat

but not necessarily a full course meal. At lunch time all you need is a light lunch. That's why so many shoppers and business people eat at Diana Sweets —they enjoy our dainty, well-cooked luncheons, and find them just right to appease their mid-day hunger.

The best way to start the day—
a few crisp slices of
FEARMAN'S Star Brand BACON
Look for the Star—then you'll get bacon that has brightened breakfasts with its delicious flavor since 1854.

The Genuine Cheerfulness of Clean Rugs



It's true that bright, clean floor coverings help to make the whole family more cheerful! Don't let your rugs deteriorate. See to it that every room in the house is at its best — send your rugs here for a thorough cleansing!

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NEW METHOD LAUNDRY Limited
"We Know How"

An Appreciation of the Late Mrs. H. S. Strathy

By Principal Maurice Hutton

THE late Mrs. H. S. Strathy was a woman of remarkably active public spirit; but possessed of another quality not always united with public spirit, great private benevolence and fidelity to family ties.

The public causes, like the cause of the League of the Empire, to which she gave herself, elicited from her untiring efforts and exertions, but she never failed the more intimate and the more essential calls upon her time and affection made by her friends and kin, both her own immediate friends and kin and those of her late husband: the Roman matron "who stayed at home and knitted"—*domi mansit lanam fecit*—was not more faithful to domestic life than Mrs. Strathy; but Mrs. Strathy contrived to add to domestic life, public interests in a degree unknown to most of the matrons of ancient Rome.

She was not only General Secretary of the League of the Empire in Canada; she founded the League; almost she was the League. Subtract from the League the devotion of the Secretary of Canada's Correspondence, who organizes the interchange of letters between the school children of Canada and the children of other Dominions and of the motherland—which is one of the prime activities of the League—put on one side these activities of Miss Standish, and the other activities of Dr. Hardy, who of recent years has undertaken the task of supervising the exchange of teachers between Canada and the other Dominions and Great Britain, and little activity remains which was not the direct work of Mrs. Strathy. She had the quality which is the pre-requisite for such a Secretary, unbounded faith and confidence. It was difficult for any one whose belief in Conventions and Conventional addresses was chequered by temperamental or other misgivings to enter fully into Mrs. Strathy's ardor for the League and its works, its conventions, but that ardor was the priceless treasure of the League, and an unmixed blessing to it; and experience after all justified the faithful enthusiasts: the Convention of Teachers' Educational Associations from all parts of the Empire which met in Toronto in 1921 probably contributed nothing to that vague science in embryo known as education, known otherwise also as "the dismal science" (a name once applied to that most exciting and revolutionary of general economics), but it contributed a great deal to the knowledge of one another and of the different parts of our Empire, there acquired by Canadian visiting teachers; this alone of itself made it worth while.

It was by that convention and similar meetings that the enthusiasm of Mrs. Strathy and of her friend and peer, Mrs. Orde Marshall, was justified: here were two ladies no longer in the prime of life, laboring and travelling across our Empire, that this greatest and most promising of all political experiments, the League of British Nations, might, so far as lay in them, succeed.

I write "greatest and most promising" because though the League of Nations is a political experiment even more far-reaching than Mrs. Strathy's and Mrs. Marshall's League of the Empire, it is not yet as promising; its difficulties are greater.

But Mrs. Marshall's League which Mrs. Strathy introduced to Canada has already brought the children of the Empire into friendly touch with one another; and the exchange of teachers for which Mrs. Strathy enlisted Dr. Hardy's services has already taken Canadian teachers to Great Britain, into Australia, to New Zealand, and to South Africa, and has every year brought their teachers here. Mrs. Strathy was never happier than when entertaining or helping her friend, Mrs. Hartley Dewart, to entertain these young travellers, aliens, yet not aliens, visiting Canada for the first time, for the first time meeting Canadian children. The League in the future may conceivably go ahead and multiply its entertainments and its exchanged teachers, but to those who witnessed its humble birth and the first efforts of its infant limbs in swaddling clothes, there will be henceforth a sense of something missing, the presence of the good woman and devoted patriot, who drew them first of her faith and hope and charity, almost against their will, and certainly against their doubts and misgivings, into the League of the Empire.

THE LATE MRS. H. S. STRATHY
Of Toronto, who was the founder of the League of Empire.

Winter Clothes for Children

NOW that it seems that winter is here in earnest mothers are anxious about the purchase of winter garments for their young people.

It seems trite to say that winter clothing must be warm. When I use the expression I mean clothing that is really warm—that is, not merely apparently conducive to bodily heat but really heat-storing on scientific lines.

To be warm, clothing must be light. A heavy overcoat, a heavy frock seem at first sight to be just the things to keep out bitter east winds and protect from chill. As a matter of fact overweighted garments have just the reverse effect. The more weight you carry the more easily you become tired. When you become tired you call on the very reserves of strength on which you rely to resist the cold. Therefore, your fatigue lessens your powers of resistance to cold and increases your chances of illness from a lowered temperature.

The second essential of warm clothing is that it fits "snugly"—neither too loosely nor too tightly. So many people put their children into enormous voluminous garments and think they have done all that is necessary to ward off the cold—often from a mistaken economy to "allow for growing". It is obvious why too loose clothing fails to warm. There are too many outlets of the warm halo of air which surrounds the body and there are too many inlets of cold blasts from outside. Clothing which is too tight has the effect of restricting blood circulation which is the very source of all real warmth and for that reason it is next door to useless, if not actually harmful.

Knickers—both boys and girls—frequently have tight elastic at the knee. Hence chilblains and cold feet. The boy scouts' "shorts" are the way to health. Tightness at the waist leads to general cold, torpid digestion and consequent bad temper.

As for materials, there is nothing like wool. For the quite young woollen or woollen mixture underclothing with jerseys and knickers for boys and dresses and knickers for girls. For older children, underclothing should be mostly of wool. One word: If your baby is normally healthy don't put him on a woollen abdominal band. It only weakens the parts it covers and the risk of serious chill when it is put off in the spring is enormous.

Mittens are ever so much better for young people than gloves. The free fingers keep each other warm and their freedom aids circulation.

Silhouette

The westward window frames
Your bended head,
And you sit sewing there
All unaware
How the far sky goes up in flames,
Amber and red;
The universe conspires
Against you, with its fires.

Vainly the heavens assail
Your grave serenity.
Their fires grow pale
And die: an ashen sea
Where one star floats, is spread
Behind your tranquil head.

—*Freda C. Bond.*

There is, and has been for more than a generation, during the whole of my lifetime, a growing and, as I think, a disputable and even dangerous tendency to look upon education from a utilitarian point of view.—*Lord Oxford and Asquith.*

We must say plainly that the publication of such a work (England) at this crisis by a man of Dr. Inge's reputation is the worst service to England that he has it in his power to do.—*The Saturday Review.*

No British Government would think it becoming the dignity of this country or compatible with our honor to go cap in hand to those to whom we had undertaken obligations.—*Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P.*

To-night!

YOU must look even lovelier than he has dreamed—your hair gleaming—your eyes deep pools of glory—your arms warm ivory with never, never a trace of shadow.

X-BAZIN will give your arms—underarm and fore-arm—and your neck this immaculate beauty. Pleasantly, safely, almost instantaneously, this marvellous French depilatory removes superfluous hair. It leaves the skin smooth and creamy and does not coarsen, darken, or increase future growth. And it is scented—so very delicately. For his sake and your own—use X-BAZIN to-night, of all nights!

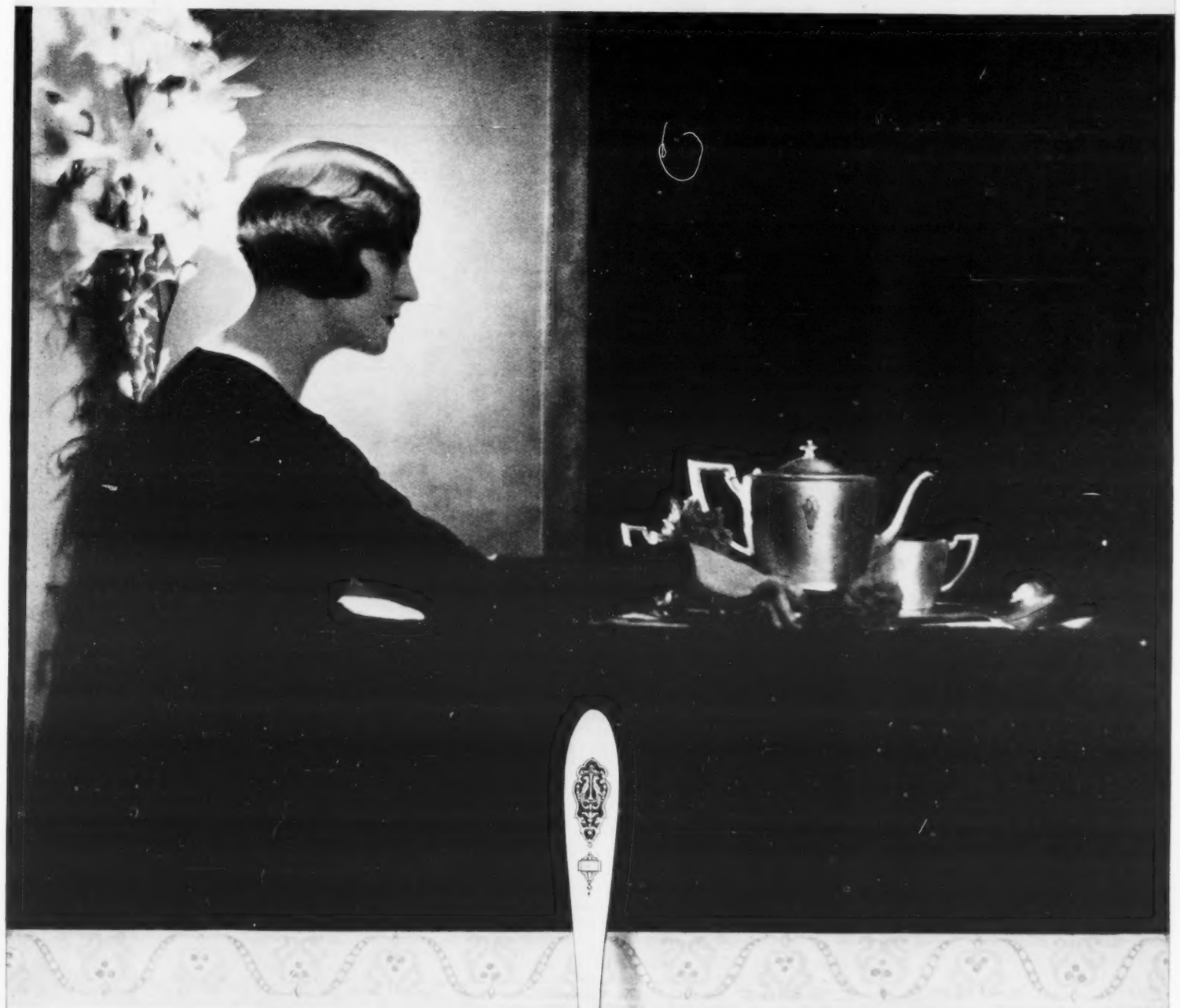
Manufactured by
HALL & RUCKEL, Inc.
New York, U. S. A.

X-BAZIN

Famous French Way of Removing Hair

Price 50 Cents
OBTAINABLE IN POWDER OR CREAM
Wholesale Agents for Canada
Lymans Ltd., 344 St. Paul St. W., Montreal.

COMMUNITY PLATE



THE TEA-SET SHOWN IS $55.00 FOR THREE PIECES

TEASPOONS, $4.25 FOR SIX ** AT YOUR JEWELER'S

Silver shapes, luminous and lovely as moonlight.. Now you can have SILVER SERVICES IN complete silver services of Community Plate ... from teaspoons to tea-sets THE FINEST PLATE

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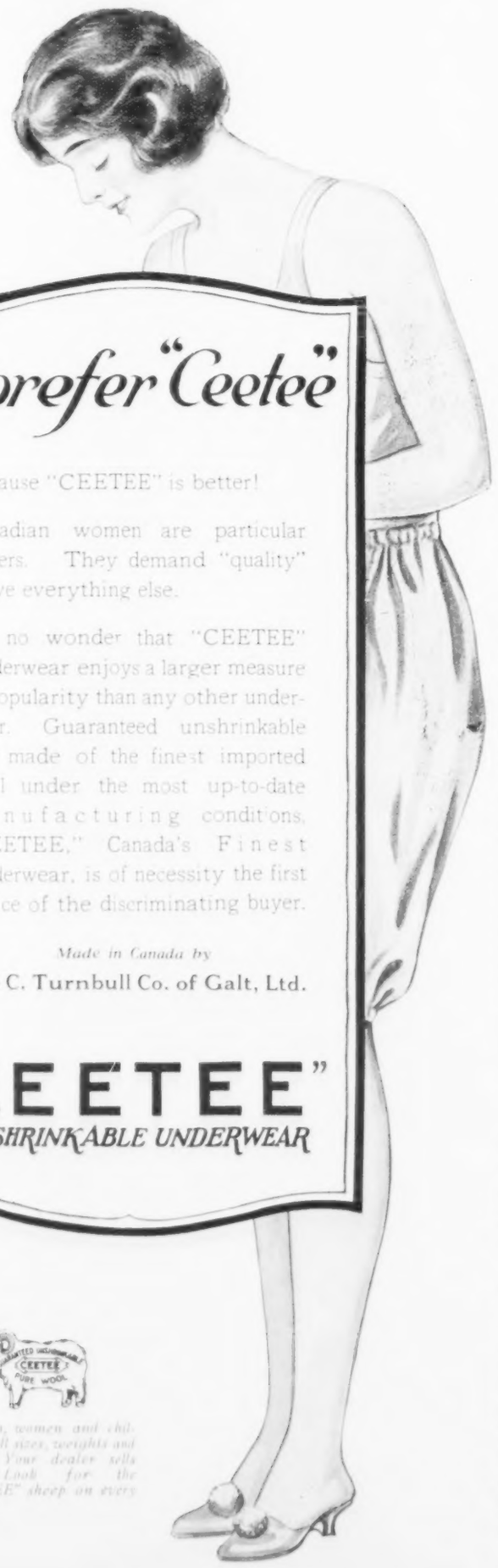
As in everything else, Fine Quality in tea is necessary for complete satisfaction. "SALADA" for this reason always fulfills the expectations of even the most exacting tea drinkers. Its fine quality constitutes its real economy. You should use "SALADA."



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Because "CEETEE" is better!

Canadian women are particular buyers. They demand "quality" above everything else.

It's no wonder that "CEETEE" Underwear enjoys a larger measure of popularity than any other underwear. Guaranteed unshrinkable and made of the finest imported wool under the most up-to-date manufacturing conditions, "CEETEE," Canada's Finest Underwear, is of necessity the first choice of the discriminating buyer.

Made in Canada by

The C. Turnbull Co. of Galt, Ltd.

"CEETEE"

UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

For men, women and children in all sizes, weights and styles. Your dealer sells them. Look for the "CEETEE" sheep on every garment.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, of Winnipeg, who have been visitors in Ottawa, guest of Lady Tupper's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse, spent last week with Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne.

* * *

Mrs. Carl Morse, of Ottawa, entertained at tea on Tuesday of last week in honor of her sister-in-law, Lady Tupper, of Winnipeg.

* * *

Mrs. J. G. Dodd, of Montreal, entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon of last week, at the Winter Club, for her debutante daughter, Miss Betty Dodd.

* * *

Mrs. Sackville Brown recently returned to Montreal from Ottawa where she was the guest of her parents, Lieut.-Colonel James W. Woods and Mrs. Woods.

* * *

The marriage took place in Tampico on Wednesday, October 27, of Minna Steffens Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Thornton O'Donnell, of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and John Lighthall were in Toronto with Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, arrived in Montreal on Friday of last week to spend the week-end with Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor.

* * *

MRS. THORNTON INGRAM

Who before her recent marriage was Mabel Letitia, daughter of the Hon. Gideon D. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, of Ottawa. Dr. Ingram is the son of the late Mr. Fred Ingram and Mrs. Ingram, of Hamilton, Ontario. —*Photo by Pittaway Studio.*

The marriage of Therese, daughter of Colonel Oscar Pelletier and Mrs. Pelletier, of Quebec, to Dr. Louis Berger, took place very quietly in the St. Louis chapel of the Quebec Basilica on Wednesday morning, November 24, at ten o'clock. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father, and Dr. Vezina acted as witness for Dr. Berger.

* * *

Mrs. Reginald Parmenter, of Toronto, has been visiting in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. H. P. Hill, who entertained at dinner for her on Tuesday night of last week.

* * *

Mrs. Duchastel de Montrouge, Dunlop Avenue, Outremont, entertained at a dance on Wednesday night of last week in honor of Miss Therese Galipeault, of Quebec. Mrs. Duchastel de Montrouge entertained at a bridge and tea for Mrs. Antonin Galipeault, of Quebec, the following day.

* * *

Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., the distinguished Scot who for the past five years has been President of the Legislative Council of India, was the guest of honor and speaker on Thursday of last week at the Women's Canadian Club luncheon, in the plazza of the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. Among the guests at the table of honor were, Sir Frederick and Lady Whyte, Mrs. Walter Vaughan, president, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mr. De Haydin, Mrs. E. M. Eberts, Madame Beullac, Dr. Meakins, Mrs. Phillip Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Greenshields, Mrs. J. M. Macdonnell, Brigadier-General W. B. M. King, the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Miss King, Dr. C. F. Martin, Lady Brunton, Mr. Ross Clarkson, Miss Kathleen Fisher.

* * *

Madame Ernest Lapointe, of Quebec, is visiting in Paris, France, where she will remain till after Christmas.

* * *

While in Paris recently for the opening of the Canadian Students' Hostel, the Prince of Wales dined with Lord and Lady Crewe at the Embassy. Among the guests invited to meet him were the Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey, the Hon. L. A. and Mrs. Taschereau, Senator Wilson and the Hon. Philippe and Madame Roy.

* * *

Miss Brenda Davie, of Quebec, entertained at tea last week for her guest, Miss Elsie Jacques, of Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur C. Hardy, of Ottawa, was on Wednesday of last week hostess at a delightful reception and tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Mary Hardy. Chrysanthemums were used in decoration both in the rooms and the pretty tea table at which Mrs. J. G. Foster, Mrs. Charles Camsell and Mrs. Guy Toller presided, assisted by Mrs. Fred Carling and Mrs. Alan M. Jones. The assistants in the tea room were, Miss Lily Desbarats, Miss Gwendolyn Borden, Miss Amy Ashton, Miss Lucy Crowdy and Miss Margaret MacLean.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Osborne, Captain the Viscount Harding, A.D.C., and Captain the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, A.D.C., who were in Toronto with Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, arrived in Montreal on Friday of last week to spend the week-end with Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor.

* * *

Mrs. Sackville Brown recently returned to Montreal from Ottawa where she was the guest of her parents, Lieut.-Colonel James W. Woods and Mrs. Woods.

* * *

The marriage took place in Tampico on Wednesday, October 27, of Minna Steffens Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Thornton O'Donnell, of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and John Lighthall Cains, son of Mr. F. L. Cains and the late Mrs. Cains, of Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. William F. Macoun entertained at a dance on Thursday evening of last week in the Prince of Wales Salon of the Windsor Hotel in honor of her daughter, Miss Helen Macoun, a debutante of the season. Miss Edith Robinson, Victoria Avenue, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week in honor of Miss Helen Macoun.

Hon. Janet Aitkin, daughter of Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, has been visiting relatives in Montreal for some time. Miss Aitkin was a debutante in London last year at a large ball given for her by her mother, Lady Beaverbrook, and was presented at court.

* * *

Miss Helen Hart, of Pine Avenue West, Montreal, entertained at bridge and tea on Tuesday afternoon of last week in honor of Miss Llette Fortier, who left later in the week with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Fortier, to spend the winter abroad.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross returned to Montreal on Thursday of last week from their place at Laurel, Maryland, where they spent two months.

* * *

Lady Perley, of Ottawa, entertained at luncheon on Monday of last week at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. Walter Douglas, of New York, who is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. Robert Bell.

* * *

Mrs. Albert Tetrault and her two children, who went to Quebec to meet Mrs. Tetrault's mother, Madame L. H. Hebert, and Miss Magdeleine Hebert on their arrival from Europe, are again in Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. C. M. Hays, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. Hope Scott, have been spending two weeks in Atlantic City.

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Mrs. C. S. Gzowski recently returned to Montreal from Toronto, where she was a visitor for a week.

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Mrs. W. St. Pierre Hughes, of Ottawa, was hostess on Wednesday of last week at a largely attended reception and tea held in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Laughlin Hughes, who will leave shortly with her husband and little son for India, and also for her daughter, Mrs. John Gzowski, who was in Ottawa from Montreal on a visit. Decorations of rose-colored cyclamen and lighted rose tall candles were on the tea table, at which Mrs. H. F. McLachlin, Mrs. Henri Panet, Mrs. E. C. Ashton and Mrs. J. F. Kidd presided. The assistants were Mrs. Sidney Dion, Mrs. Chauncey Watson, Mrs. Lewis Carling, Mrs. Owen Toller and Miss Freda Fripp.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Sitwell, who have been visiting Mrs. Sitwell's mother, Mrs. John McDonald, Belgium Avenue, Montreal, for two months, sailed on November 26 for England, where they will spend a month before returning to Uganda.

After Duncan Phyfe

A. One of the most useful of all tables, serving equally well as dressing or writing table as in its original capacity as a table for the back of the sofa. With deep leaves down it measures 36 by 22 inches. Full length, 58 inches. In walnut or mahogany —price, $60.00.

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Chippendale Chair

B. A clever reproduction of Chippendale's ladder-back design, successful not only as to structure, but in workmanship and finish. You may have it in mahogany or walnut, with seat covered in blue repp. Price, $50.00.

Winthrop Desk

C. One of the masterpieces of early American cabinet-making, this bureau-desk with undulating front and fretwork pigeon-holes. You will be charmed with our reproduction — in walnut with antique brass handles on the four drawers. 84 inches wide, 41 inches high and 16 inches deep. Price, $58.00.

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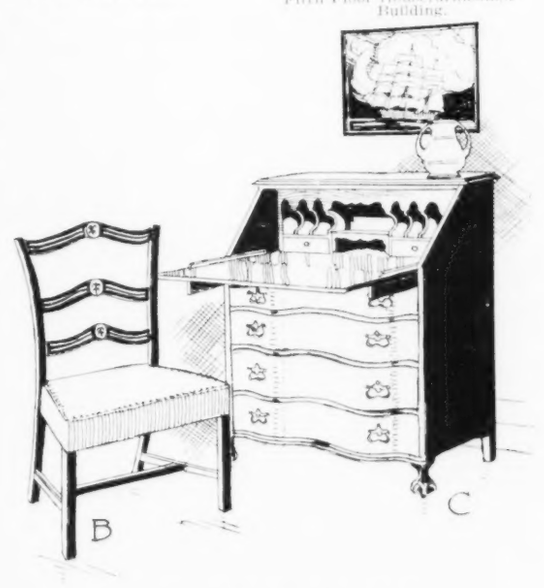

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